



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社·组织整理

程焕文·审订

— 18 —



GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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· 桂林 ·

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R No. 43.

Cons. Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan 17th 1901

Mr. Robert M. McHardy,



To the Department of State.

Subject:

Aus. No. 26, 1901

American Consession at Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting re the above & enclosing copy
of a communication to Hon. E. H. Clegg.

*See letter from Mr.
Whiley to the President
dated Hong Kong
Aug 22, 1900.*





No. 73

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 4th, 1890

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have, today, mailed to the Hon. E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking the accompanying communication in re the necessity for and desirability of an American concession at Canton. I cannot speak too strongly on behalf of such a concession. It is sorely needed and would prove a great impetus to American trade and American interests in Southern China. Mr. William Whitley has furnished the Department with a map of Canton city, and suburbs, showing the locality of the present overcrowded little Island, Shamoen, and of the proposed United States Concession. If I am not mistaken that map with his letter to President Mc. Kinley was forwarded from Hongkong on February 22nd 1900.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

16.
c.15.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

June 4th 1901

Hon. E. H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China,

Sir:

At length I am able to take up your No. 656, dated at Peking May 31st 1900 and at Shanghai June 7th 1900, and received at this Consulate on June 19th 1900. Enclosed therewith was copy of State Department's instruction No. 253, with its enclosure, concerning the necessity and desirability of an American or general foreign concession at Canton. I have the honor to reply thereto as follows:

The general foreign concession at Canton, is situated on Shamun, an artificial irregular pear shaped little island, about half a mile in circumference and about two hundred and fifty yards at its greatest width. It is situated to the south of the western suburb of the city, by which it is reached by two bridges. It was an extensive mudflat, until 1859, when it was created an island, two-thirds of which were conceded to the British and one third to the French

Governments. A canal was constructed between the Island and the city, and substantial embankments were built around the Island of solid masonry. Upwards of two years and about \$325,000 gold were spent in completing the place and making it suitable for residential and business purposes. At the same time the French received a grant or concession of the site of the old Viceroy's Yamen, a large and valuable lot of ground in the centre of the city. Since then the population of the little Island has grown so large that the accommodations are miserably inadequate, and the British and French authorities receive immense and most profitable returns on their original small investment. The place now is so crowded that the erection of ~~new~~ buildings would be an added menace to the health of its present residents. Rents are exceedingly high and their increase is arbitrary and continuous. The French, British and German Consulates, owned by their respective Governments, are spacious and well-appointed, both in their interior and external arrangements. The United States' Consulate is a small building, really unfit

3.

unfit for its official and other purpose, and its rental is subject to a yearly lease. The amount of the rent is increased yearly and as there is no other building on Shamien, or in its vicinity at all in any way suitable we cannot move and must submit to the periodical squeeze, which, for the last three years, has footed up \$200 a year.

The Germans are, I understand, seeking a concession either at Honam or Faku to be used solely by Germans and the Chinese who trade with them, etc, so they will not and cannot be expected to join in the arrangement for a general concession. Neither will the French or British, because they have concessions of their own. Therefore a special or United States Concession is alone possible, as it assuredly is most desirable. We, Americans, ought to have a concession of our own, and I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that a special American settlement would be both profitable and popular. No other nationals
are

4.

are at all so well liked as the Americans and, I know, from actual personal experience that the wealthy and influential Chinese, merchants, bankers, and others, would be only too happy to have an opportunity of giving substantial evidences of their favor towards such an enterprise. Americans and others are now kept away from here, simply because of lack of room, and American trade suffers thereby. An American concession would be of material advantage in coincidentally showing our National spirit and enabling our manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, at home, to extend and expand their interests in this part of Southern China. Canton is one of the largest and most important ports in China, and, through the establishment of a special American concession or settlement, our people would, I feel satisfied, secure not only its trade but that of the greater part of all the silk, tea, matting, blackwood and other industry-productive districts in Kwang-tung.

5.

ting and Kwangsi as well as Yunnan, not only that, but they could do a vast export-trade as well, and in addition ought to be able to obtain a highly remunerative share in railroad, telegraph, telephone and electric lighting and ⁱⁿ gold, copper, silver, coal and other mining enterprises.

I have made a careful and personal inspection of the locality suggested to His Excellency the Honorable William Mc. Kinley, President of the United States, by Mr William Whaley, a prosperous and most reputable American business man, resident in Hong Kong. It is most suitably situated outside of the East Gate, with good water frontage, is about six miles long and two miles broad, and would make an ideal American concession, capable of all necessary improvements. The new Hankow and Canton railroad would there have a terminal point, and for business purposes it would be more adjacent to the Chinese merchants and manufacturers, and

6.

far more easy of access than over-crowded Shamen.

The present is a most favorable opportunity for obtaining this much needed concession.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. M. Wade.
U. S. Consul

File: Received too late to print.

*encl.
No. 74.*

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China, Aug 17th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

*Received in form
Aug 18 1900*

Subject:

re. Existing conditions in Kiangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

*That a number of wealthy gentlemen and others
are organizing a company with a large capital
to buy foreign machinery for the manufacture
of silk after foreign patterns, &c.*



No. 14

Consulate of the United States,

~~Canton, China~~ Jan. 11, 1904.

Honorable

David A. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

~~A number of wealthy gentlemen and~~
~~gentles~~ residents of the Nam Hwei and Shun
~~all~~ Districts, are organizing a company,
with a large capital, to buy foreign ma-
chinery and employ the best skilled labor
~~in these localities~~ in the manufacture of silk
after foreign patterns. Over 37,000 piculs of
silk are turned out there every year. The
falling off in last year's trade has opened the
eyes of the merchants and gentlemen to the
necessity for using foreign machinery and
the advantage of imitating foreign designs
and patterns. The people in the silk districts
are turbulent and largely anti-foreign and
give with extreme disfavor any and all
attempts to introduce machinery, labor
saving and otherwise. In silk culture
manufacturing, etc. almost everything
is done by hand. In order to raise funds

to replenish their exhausted, the mandarins pay, by payments for damages to mission churches and christian converts' properties, but really, through the large sums sent up & forth, not forgetting the still larger amounts retained by themselves, the authorities are using every means within their control. One man has offered them \$400,000 a year for the monopoly of Fanchan and other minor sorts of gambling. Titles and distinctions of various kinds are also open to the highest bidders.

The merchants and gentry of Canton, Shun Tak, Hun, H and the San Li districts and the professors of the four principal colleges in Canton have united in sending presents of silk, satin, rice, dried meats, and other native products, valued at an exceedingly large sum, together with a heavy amount of money, to the Emperor Kuang Hsi, in anticipation of his early arrival at Peking. Viceroy Chang Chi Tung of Sunnan, and Hupeh, and Viceroy Lin of Liang Kiang, have wired promising soldiers and protection for the presents.

~~present~~ ~~view~~ of the great destitution existing in Canton and its immediate vicinity, through the thousands of unemployed men and women and the drain caused by the large sums of money raised here for the relief of the famine-stricken in the Province of Shensi. The value and character of the presents forwarded to the Emperor seem remarkable, and speak favorably for the loyal feeling of the influential classes.

Piracy continues unabated on the East, West and Pearl Rivers. Last week a steam launch was attacked and looted of over \$15000 in money, valuables, and goods near Sam Li. A few days ago a band of pirates attacked a steam launch, forcing a large passage-boat at Kam K'ai Hei, a short distance from Sham Shui (Three Rivers), the point where the West, North and Pearl Rivers mingle their waters. They were beaten off but renewed their attack, firing on and wounding seriously many of the passengers. The sounds of the firing aroused the inhabitants of a large near-by village, who turned

and embrace and helped to disperse the pirates.

On account of the prevalence of piracy, the timber
giant of Canton has decided to run large steam
launches, armed with soldiers and small cannon,
 to convey their consignments. The largest trade
 in timber in these Southern provinces is between
 Canton and the West River stage stations.
 Over a hundred murders and pirates have
 been executed during the past six months. Twenty
of them suffered death by decapitation and
fourteen by strangulation in cages for six months.

An outbreak at Kum Chuk, on the
West River, which began on January 3rd
1901 and assumed grave proportions on Jan'y
4th and Jan'y 5th has, I am informed, been
 finally quelled by the Viceroy's troops and a num-
 ber of the most contumacious and held for
punishment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. M. M. M.

H. S. M. M.

archd

No. 75.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 13th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

AMH OCT 24 1901

Abstract of Contents.

re Communications received from the American

S. Baptist Missionaries in Southern China.

Consular Bureau
OCT 19 1901

No. 45

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Canton, 12th Jan, 1901

Honorable David D. Hill

- Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 41 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following communications, which fully explain themselves:

Shameen, Canton, Jan. 9th 1901.

Hon. R. Mc. McCade,

U. S. Consul,

Canton,

China.

Dear Sir:

I have much pleasure in sending you the following resolution:

We, the Missionaries of the American Southern Baptist Mission, met in our Annual Meeting, desire to record our high esteem for our Consul, Hon. Robert Mc. McCade, and for his untiring energy and business tact displayed by him

in dealing with the Chinese Officials, and in securing
immediate attention to and just settlement of our
claims and grievances, and owing to the changes in
the Consulate during the past years, we think great
credit is due to him and to the State Department
in Washington, the high appreciation we have of
him as a man and as an agent.

I am, very faithfully,

Signed, Rev. Thomas McClellan M. D.
Secretary, A. B. Mission
Canton, China.

Shameen, 10 Jan. 1901

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Kindly give me the address of
the State Department in full so that a copy of this
mail go to the right place.

Trusting that the enclosed expression of
what we feel may be a pleasant memory to you.

I am,

I am, very faithfully,

Signed, Rev. Thos. McClellan M. D.

I can assure you that the foregoing action
of the Annual Convention or Conference of the

American Southern Baptist Missionaries
 was an agreeable surprise to me, as much so
 indeed as was that of the American Presbyterian
 Missionaries noted in my L^r. 50 and trans-
 mitted to you on Dec. 11th, 1900. My conduct
 of this office and the performance of my duties under
 exceptionally trying circumstances, meet also
 with the approval of the State Department &
 will, indeed, be more than well satisfied.

I am, Sir,

Very obedient servant

Robert D. McWade.
 U. S. Consul.

Ans. No. 76.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 14 1891.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

ARCH OCT 24 1901 Form.

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

re the French in Kwangtung Province.

Consular Bureau
OCT 19 1901

No. 16

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Canton, 14th Aug, 1901

Honorable David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 15, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:-

At the instance of Monsieur Hédouin, the French Consul, His Government has now stationed at Canton the gunboats, *Alga*, *Comète*, *Argus*, *Avalanche*, and *Vigilante*, which have been of considerable assistance to the Chinese authorities on the waterways, which run through the province of Kwang-tung, to the sea. They have energetically co-operated in dispersing the numerous bands of pirates and murderers who infest the North, Pearl, Sea, and West Rivers and in protecting the lives and property of Christian converts from the attacks of anti-foreign Chinese who have tried to take advantage of the weakening of the Imperial forces in the South to murder and plunder their compatriots. At the same time, however, the gunboats have been of material assistance to Monsieur

Heardoun in compelling the prompt payment, of exceedingly large indemnities for alleged damages to and looting of mission churches, convents' residences, etc. in various parts of the province. The latter part of the programme has, necessarily, been rather distasteful to the Chinese officials; and it has become more so from the fact that several of the gunboats' visits to isolated places have been marked, occasionally, by threats or the seizure of mandarins or other officials to enforce immediate payments. In one instance, one Chinaman was killed and several others seriously wounded near Foochow but the Commander of the Comète explained, on his return, that "it was all an accident; his men were at target practice and the natives happened to get shot." In other places, the French Vice-Consul M. Leons Guillon has gone on a gunboat and, on landing, personally superintended the decapitation of malefactors guilty of attacking convents and looting the houses of their unfortunate victims.

A few days ago another French gunboat sailed from here for Chao Bao near Chao King on the Si-Kiang, or West River, ostensibly to protect the French convents there but also to collect an indemnity claimed to be due those convents for recent alleged outrageous attacks upon them and their families.

The French have considerable interests in Kiangling, and export large quantities of silks, matings, teak and blackwood, porcelain, etc., to France and elsewhere. They have recently opened a hospital here, with a dispensary attached, and announce their intention of starting a Franco-Chinese Bank, in Shamien, at an early date.

There are now anchored in the Pearl or Canton River, opposite Shamien, 5 French gunboats, 2 German and 1 German torpedo-boat, 1 British, and 1 American.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. M. Mads

M. S. Consul.

Received

No. 77.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 14th 1898.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

RECEIVED OCT 24 1901

Subject:

re Standard Oil Company of N. Y.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No 69 regarding the infringement
of the trade marks of the Standard Oil Co.

Consular Bureau.
OCT 19 1905

No. 11

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 14th 1901

Honorable David I. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my L^t. 69 regarding the ten kerosine oil cases brought by me before the Kam Hei Magistrate, for infringement of the Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Company of New York I have the honor to report as follows:

After the issuance at my urgent request of the proclamation by H. E. Acting Viceroy of the forbidding under certain penalties and punishment the infringement of the trade marks of the Standard Oil Company of New York I notified the Kam Hei Magistrate, for that I expected a similar proclamation from him and the Sun, Li Magistrate. He assured me that he will take pleasure in complying with my request. As usual he was dilatory but I was able to obtain H. E.'s peremptory commands for the prompt issuance of the desired jointly signed and sealed document. Thereupon I

received the following communication:-

"Dear General:

With the reference to the cases concerning the infringement of the Shade Mark of the Standard Oil Company of New York by the Chinese shops the Hing and others in Song Hing street, Canton, when you were in my Chamber on the date of trying the case, it was settled in your presence, that Pang Hei Chen and others, in accordance with the kindness and compassion you took on those traders, would be allowed to carry on trade with the New York Standard Oil Company in future but not to fill up the old time with the bad oil of other countries for sale and so infringe the Shade Mark. Should they violate this order, they would be punished according to law and no forgiveness would be shown. Pang Hei Chen and others were much pleased with the decision and sent up their statements as a proof of observation of this order, and I have reported to the Viceroy that the case was settled and finished and I have likewise at your request issued proclamations in joint name with the

Magistrate of Pnn II for prohibiting
 other to infringe the Trade Marks of
 the Standard Oil Co. of New York. It
 is my duty to write this to you for your
 information.

With compliments
 18th of 11 moon of 26th yr. K.S.
 8th January 1901."

Again, there was a delay and
 I wrote to His Honor Poy, reiterating
 my request for the joint proclamation.
 He replied, that "it was prepared, and
 already bore his seal but it yet wanted
 the seal of His Honor, Chen, the Pnn
 II Magistrate." Another despatch
 from me two days later brought the
 following note with the proclamation:
 "Your Honor:

I have the honor to
 acknowledge the receipt of your note
 directing me to send you ten copies of
 the proclamation issued in joint names
 with the Magistrate of Pnn II for
 prohibiting the infringement of the

Trade Mark of the Standard Oil Co. of
New York. et cetera I am, as directed, send-
ing you this with ten copies for your use
and perusal.

With Compliments
24th 11th 26th 1/2. K.S."

A Translation of the Proclamation.

"By, the Acting District Magistrate
of Sam Hei, and Chen, the Acting
District Magistrate of Sun, it have
issued the following proclamation
for prohibition.

Instructions from He is
Excellency the Viceroy have been re-
ceived to the effect, that He. E. has re-
ceived from the American Consul at
Canton, a communication, request-
ing He. E. to make inquiries into the
ten cases of the infringement of the Trade
Mark of the Standard Oil Co. of New
York by the Chinese shops Sun Shing
and others, and to have a proclamation
issued for prohibition of infringements.

in future, and further requesting H. E. to order the Magistrate to make known to the Consul when the defendants are brought before court on the day appointed for trial of the case, that the Consul would like to be present and to deliver up the proofs of the said infringements. On receipt of this communication, H. E. sent instructions to the Magistrate, for directing him to bring the defendants before his court and to make it known to the Consul asking him to be present and to deliver up the proofs on the day of trial, and further directing the Magistrate to arrange the case in accordance with what is right and just, and settle it according to law, also to issue a proclamation in joint names with the magistrate of Amoi for future prohibition of all infringements. The Magistrate of Amoi accordingly has ordered the defendants to be brought before him, and has notified the Consul to come to his Chamber to hear the case on the date appointed for trial. He found

that of all kinds of oil sold by different shops,
the American oil is considered to be the
best; it gives great light and no harm to
the people, but the Shing and other shops,
filling up the old tins of the Standard
Oil Co. with bad oil for sale,
deserve to be punished. Their shops should
be confiscated according to law, but
as his honor, the American Consul
at Kade, took great compassion
upon the traders, and asked him not
to punish the ten masters of the shops
severely; therefore the magistrate, being
not cruel, settled the case in kind terms,
and permitted the ten masters of the shops
Lanq Hei Chan and others to send up
a statement containing that they
are allowed to carry on trade with
the Standard Oil Co. but not to fill
up the old tins with bad oil or otherwise
of other countries to sell in infringement
of the Trade Mark, or they shall be
punished severely. Besides reporting
the conclusion of this case to the superiors,
the Magistrate of Lam Hei together

with the Magistrate of Amoy issued
this proclamation for general infor-
mation. Merchants dealing in oil,
may carry on trade with the New
York Standard Oil Co., but must not
fill up the old tins with bad or other oil.
Should anyone be found violating
this order, he will certainly be severely
punished and no forgiveness will be
shown.

Obeys this!
22nd of 11th moon of the 26th yr. A.D.
Sealed."

Enclose, herewith, four copies⁺
of the foregoing proclamation, some
of which you may wish to transmit to
the Standard Oil Co., of New York, in
further evidence of the manner, in which
said Company's interests, as well as those
of all our Nationals are vigilantly and
energetically safeguarded by the Depart-
ment in this section of Southern
China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae
U. S. Consul.

* No more copies of the Proclamations
are hand.

over
No. 78.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 15th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State

ABSTRACT 24 1901 Form.

Subject:

re Exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Abstract of Contents.

re the articles published in the local Chinese newspapers of the coming Exposition at Buffalo N. Y.

Consular Bureau
OCT 19 1901

No. 18

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Canton, 15th 10th 1901

Honorable David I. Heill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

After a prolonged conference with the representative of the editors of the three Chinese daily newspapers, published in Canton, viz the Ling Hei bo, the On Nga Shu Kook and the Ching dai so, I succeeded in inducing him to present the case of the coming exposition at Buffalo, New York, to the readers of these newspapers, which, by the way, have an extensive circulation not only in Canton but also throughout the Province of Kwangtung. He carried out his promise and here is a literal translation of what he styles "the article of news," which was published simultaneously, in these journals:-

"Since Canton was opened for trade with foreign nations the goods sold in foreign countries have been carefully inquired into for the purpose of gaining a profit of 10%. Formerly an exhibition was held in a certain country the Cantonese merchants

who went to join the exhibition, with goods,
gained a great deal when they returned.

Now, it is said that an exhibition
will be held on 1st May, 1901, in the
Buffalo of New York - this exhibition
takes place every 100 years. There will be
all kinds of arts and manufacture, as well as
all kind of land-products, mine-ores, and sea-
products. It is said by the Senate, that 4,000,000
men are allowed to join the exhibition, and
that a period of 6 months - from 1st May
to 5th Nov. Goods brought for the exhibition
shall be free from import taxes, he, who wishes
to join the exhibition, may apply to the Hon.
Robert Mc. McCade at the American Con-
sulate (Shanghai), with a detailed report
containing the nature of goods; Consul
McCade will notify the Customs of New
York and will issue a passport to the ex-
hibitor, and no difficulty and detention shall
be made, in the localities passed through.
Should any trouble be existed, the exhibitor
may apply to the American Consulate
for investigation.

of all kinds of Canton goods, silk,

pill's clothes of different colors, idols
are most valuable and rare, in
America, if such goods be brought
to the Exhibition, great profit will
certainly be gained."

Of course I gave the writer of the
 foregoing "article of news" all the information
 concerning the Exposition at my disposal,
 furnishing him also with written and prin-
 ted matter descriptive of the Exposition and
 its objects as well as explanations of the regu-
 lations, etc. affecting exhibits. He preferred
 his own way of placing the subject before his
 readers, but was willing, at the same time,
 to publish my manuscript provided, that I
 paid for it as an advertisement.

It is scarcely necessary to add
 that the recent "disturbances" and the pre-
 sent unsettled condition of affairs here, as
 well as in North China, will materially
 affect the possibility of exhibits of any kind
 being consigned to the Buffalo Exhibition
 from the interior or any of the treaty
 ports of Southern China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWad
U. S. Consul.

No. 79.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 15th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

Subject:

re Kang Yu Wei.

RECEIVED OCT 24 1901 Form

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting copy of translation of memorial
recently forwarded by the eminent Reformer Kang Yu Wei
to the Emperor Kwang Si.

Consular Bureau
OCT 19 1901

No. 19

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January, 15th 1901.

Honorable David I. Heill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N^o 16 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

Through the courtesy of a gentleman intimately identified with the China Reform Party I have been able to obtain an accurate translation of an important memorial recently forwarded by the eminent Reformer Kang I-hui, to the Emperor Kwoang Hsui, urging the return of his Imperial Master to Peking, etc. Historically and otherwise I consider the memorial a most important document inasmuch as its statements are authentic, and for that reason alone, if for no other, it may prove hereafter a valuable State paper.

All through South China the Reformers are pushing an energetic propaganda and their leaders assert that they are daily receiving large accessions of active recruits and sympathizers. Their chief headquarters are at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore,

from, which emanate their numerous stirring "proclamations" calling on the China to emancipate themselves from the bondage of a foreign Manchian dynasty, etc. The Chinese officials are strenuous and persistent in their efforts to effect the Reform movement, and as related in my previous despatches, torture and decapitation even, real or strongly suspected Chinese Reformers whom they succeed in arresting. Not only do they pursue this line of action in their own territory, but there is strong reason to believe, that they employ men to assassinate Reformers in British and other colonies. A case in point is that of a school-master, Tenny Kiu Wan, who was shot in his classroom, in Hong-Kong, last week, in full view of his scholars. The assassin shot him four times, each wound being a fatal one. Tenny Kiu Wan died several hours afterwards. He was 34 years of age and well known as a political reformer.

The German gunboat "Luchs", Captain Dahenhardt, commanding, left here yesterday for Hong Kong, for inspection by Admiral Bischoff.

There are now anchored in the harbor

Pearl River, opposite Shamoen, 2 German
gunboats, (one of them a torpedo boat) 4
French, 1 British and 1 American.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
H. S. Conant.

One Enclosure.

Translation of a Memorial presented to
His Most Gracious Majesty Kwong Sui,
The Emperor of China
by Mr Hang Yau Wei.

1. His Most Gracious Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty to allow me the honour to express how I have been obliged to the Imperial Edict ordering me to go abroad; how I have established societies to save China from actual downfall; and how Your Majesty I am happy to report faithfully and sincerely believed by many nations. For your information I beg most respectfully to present this my humble memorial reporting the past and present conditions of affairs and earnestly entreat Your Majesty to return to the Capital so as to enter into peace negotiations with foreign nations and to pacify the country, all of which I beg to draw Your Majesty's attention to.

On the 29th day of 7th moon of 24th year of Kwong Sui I received from your private secretary Mr Yang Yu a confidential edict to the effect that your Majesty, on account of reforming, almost endangered Your Majesty's throne, and that we, the fellow officials, should devise plan to save Your Majesty. With Yang Yu and Kwong Tai, Lam Yuk, Tam Chi Tung &c trembling and mourning over the matter, we consulted together as to how to save Your Majesty, notwithstanding the cost of our lives, but all in vain. At the end of 8th moon, I received Your Majesty's Edict hastening me to leave for Shanghai, and another Edict handed over to me personally by Your Majesty's Secretary Lam Luk, ordering me to ask help and assistance from foreign countries, and at the same time warning me to take special care of my health, so that when

...ance might again spring up I might be called out to
 and perform some deeds to the benefit of our country.
 I wept while reading, not knowing how to do.

When Your Majesty took up the courage to reform the
 empire, all nations became astonished, and all people very much
 admired Your Majesty. But as this only tended to provoke the
 anger of Her Majesty Empress Dowager, who threatened to knock
 over Your Majesty's throne, and at the same time I could not do
 anything in the way of delivering Your Majesty, my crime was
 really great and thereby I ought to have suffered death as my
 punishment. On the other hand, Your Majesty, evidently in
 the midst of dangers, still did your best to protect me, ordering
 me to escape at once. I gratified Your Majesty so much that
 even so crumble my bones could not repay Your Majesty's protec-
 tion and kindness. Knowing Your Majesty was in great danger, I
 could not bear to leave Your Majesty in the lurch and make myself
 way to a safety place at a far distance. After some hesitation,
 together Kang Yan and Tam Chi Tung - being the two persons who
 devoted their sole attention for the safety of Your Majesty -
 personally ordered me to leave and saw me off Peking before
 formalised Your Majesty that I did obey Your Imperial will,
 having left for Shanghai on the 5th day.

However the rebellious party, being too jealous, have
 already found me guilty of high treason without any trial, spread
 edicts all over the land and sea, stopped the running of rail
 and closed the city gates in search for me. Military Officers
 were posted at every points in Peking and soldiers were ordered
 to station at Tientsin and Taku. The war ship "Pai Yung" was
 despatched to run after me in the Gulf of Pe-chi-le, and the
 officials in Cheefoo received telegraphic orders to look out.
 Shanghai soldiers were sent on board every ship arriving
 there. Happily God blessed me - though ignorant but yet loyal
 to Your Majesty as I am - whose danger was imminent: the British
 Consul in sympathy with my innocence, sent a launch to take me

away to a safety place. Then, an English gentleman by name Polantak showed me a false Edict which he received from Shanghai Tsai Kuan, calumniating me for poisoning Your Majesty by pills. On hearing this, I was excited to great astonishment and wished to end my life by jumping overboard. Mr Polantak said that the edict might not be genuine, and advised me to wait patiently for some time. Afterwards another edict declaring Your Majesty was only sick and not dead at all, I immediately proceeded to Hongkong. On the 11th day a false edict blamed me for having established secret societies. On the 13th idem another edict charged me with besieging I Wo Imperial garden. Thus only three days I was accused of being guilty of 3 different crimes. This was because Yung Hi and Kang I tried to murder Your Majesty and usurp the throne; consequently they found fault with me. They therefore used their utmost strength to capture me hoping by this way they might succeed in their ill design. For this reason their actions were tremendous being never seen in history before.

If I had unfortunately been put to death, then the loss of Your Majesty would be indescribable, and the conservative party might commit the greatest sin against heavens, and thereby destroy our country. Heaven loves China and has given birth of our wise and holy Emperor who, knowing that my office is indispensable, has protected me by all possible means. Since what Heaven preserves, how can the rebellious party do any harm to? As their attempt to secure me failed utterly, the rebels dared not do harm upon Your Majesty's person. They then spread rumours abroad against the reformers, putting them to prison and slaughtering those whom they could get hold of. They also confined Your Majesty in the Yan Toi Palace. The worship of heaven has been neglected. The various ceremonies in Courts and temples have not been observed. All the new constitutions have been cancelled and reverted to the old. These wicked actions of the rebellious party were hated by spirits and human being, and were

mourned at even by the universe.

Embracing the Confidential Edict in my bosom, sad and grieved with my face towards heaven, I hastened to Japan and then to England to ask for help. With tears I spread Your Majesty's virtue and also encouraged our people to keep up their spirit. Thus going to and fro I have convinced most of the Chinese settlers in foreign countries, of the true virtue, as they all know the goodness of the establishment of the new institutions, love Your Majesty as they love their parents, and gratify Your Majesty as Heaven or the sun. I then proceeded to organise a society in order to unify the individuals, hoping to save our Emperor and to preserve the country, and hence naming it "The Society for the protection of our Holy Emperor Wong Sui and the preservation of our Country". All Chinese migrants hearing this had flocked together and joined the society and are still coming in numbers. The members at present may be put down at millions. Branch societies have also been opened in all other ports. In the hall of every Association building the tablet of our Emperor is placed, and at any meeting our Majesty's likeness is put up for the members to pay respects to celebrating Your Majesty's birthday lanterns are to be lighted and decorations arranged. All members gather together to consult matters of importance in every 10 days. Every individual knows to honour the Emperor, and loves his superiors. Loyalty and patriotism become household words in every family. They encourage one another and strive to hate the common enemies.

Every day telegrams were despatched home from abroad begging that the ruling power should be invested in Your Majesty. In last 12th moon when I heard Tsoi I, Yung Lu, Kang I to planned a plot to dethrone and murder the Emperor and place Kiu instead to the throne, greatly vexatious and much fearful, I cabled to every port asking the people to send a joint telegram up to Peking to protest against their fanatical actions. Remembering our dear Emperor and uniting together in one person,

person, thousands of persons turned up to eagerly subscribe their names to the protest as if in the case of losing their mother. The Ju Yan, Yu Wei Yuan, being loyal and righteous, superintended the matter. At that time I was in Hongkong I wired to Shanghai all my fellow-workers in the various provinces urging them to conjointly protest against it. They all were much exasperated and had the desire to wipe out the rebellious party. The rebels therefore became frightened, and dared not directly endanger Your Majesty as at first planned. They however changed Po Kiu's title to "Heir-apparent". The loyalty and patriotism then displayed have never been parable in the history of China. This is because the reformation made was to do good and therefore all our subjects woke up to the sense of loving Your Majesty. Since our nation all gratify Your Majesty, then your Majesty's will will in future be more effective. Your Majesty's virtue will be manifested far and near and all nations will honour Your Majesty. The rebellious officials Tsai I, Yung Lu, Kang I &c, having failed inside, tried to show their threats outside China, thinking that if they could drive all strong neighbours out of the country they could then suppress the people within and despoilment might become an accomplished fact without the slightest resistance. They therefore encouraged and made use of the Boxers for the purpose of massacring or driving out the foreigners.

Wing Luk was at that time Commander of the Imperial Body-Guards, who ordered General Tung Fuk Cheung to lay siege to the legations and try to murder the inmates, which deeds are indeed atrocious. In consequence they enraged the foreigners who, in their defence, sent in forces after forces to the heart of our country. On this account Your Majesty and the seat of Government have to be moved to a far distance causing the nine Imperial Temples to lay aside without proper care and worship, innocent blood, shed in Tientsin, Taku &c, the Imperial Palace levelled to the ground; and the high ministers killed or scattered.

scattered. The life and properties of the people have been endangered or lost. The scene in the Capital is baleful and disastrous, and is heart-rending even to the hearers.

The kingdom with its capital having attained to the present state of flourishing and populous after a period of 200 years peaceful ruling, together with a population of 400 million built up from a series of struggle and care, the rebellious ministers, sticking to their aim of usurpation, threw away the empire in a single day, which is sadly incurring the agitation and anger of the whole population.

Now turning back to what Your Majesty has decided to reform the country, the same will, doubtless, make the country flourishing and powerful, and all countries will express their pleasure and satisfaction and enjoy privileges, whereas the plan which the reactionary party has had pursued the Capital has turned to ruin and the empire becomes thus endangered. Consequently the people from these days forward will become more and more loyal to Your Majesty and blame the misleading ministers at the bottom of their heart. All foreign countries will since recognise Your Majesty as the true Emperor of the Chinese Empire and will firmly discredit the rebellious government. As to my own part, who has been condemned as guilty of high treason though innocent as I am, through my having advised Your Majesty to reform the Government and through Your Majesty having adopted the same plan and choosing wise ministers in an unbiassed manner, together with my devoted attention in serving Your Majesty, whether our aim is right or wrong, just or unjust, it will ere long manifest itself to the whole world.

Now as the Prime Minister Li Hung Chang has been empowered as plenipotentiary to arrange terms of peace, the foreign countries do not credit the false Government, fearing that an outbreak of another riotous disturbance would again take place after the negotiations for peace had been arranged. As they all in one trust in Your Majesty and recognise no one but Your

Your Majesty as the true Sovereign of the Chinese Empire they persistently insist that your Majesty should be reinstated as Emperor and should return to the Capital before they agree to any formal negotiations with us. That Your Majesty cannot return to the Capital is, we understand, mainly due to Your Majesty being in the hands of the rebellious party, since Your Majesty has been taken by force to the west. Peace negotiations are said to have been carried on three months since but without success.

Throughout the whole China, the populace are now in a thoughtful state and are much irritated. Though at present I am in a foreign country, I am quite aware of the danger and I think that if Your Majesty now returns to the Capital, it will do much good to the country, as all nations, having seen that the reforms formerly made by Your Majesty were excellent and benevolent, now much appreciate it and honour Your Majesty, believing that Your Majesty is the only person fit to rule our vast Empire and can surely bring back both peace and blessings to the country, and that only Your Majesty can keep friendly relations with foreign nations. They are decidedly confident that Your Majesty is the only ruler who respects the rights of their merchants and residents and affords protection and peace within our country so that the commerce will no doubt largely increase and develop. Thereby all nations will unite to protect the integrity and interests of Your Majesty's Empire, and peace negotiations will speedily come to conclusion. Your Majesty's own person will be saved, and the central power will fall into Your Majesty's hands. By reformation within and friendly relations without, the country will soon be peaceful and flourishing and the millions of population will be safely protected. This is readily foreseen by us all, and it will end in a happy result without any fear of again involving in war and disturbance.

Should Your Majesty determine not to return to Peking, the foreign countries will not credit the usurpers, and I am afraid, peace negotiations will be refused us. Should it be so

the matter will gradually become worse. Owing to the people being left in an uncertain state I am afraid that revolutions will appear from within and war from without will prolong. I am fervently afraid that such will be the case and the danger of being overthrown will be serious which I feel exceedingly unwilling to describe by words. As a spark will light a frame, the danger of revolution will be evident and should be nibbed in the mud before it takes root. Do not depend upon the idea that Shensi can be safely defended against further invasion. As the matter is serious enough for it will end in the overthrow of the present dynasty and the breaking-up of the empire which Your Majesty can plainly perceive.

In case where Your Majesty's being unable to return to the Capital is due to Your Majesty being in the hands of the rebellious party who hold Your Majesty's person as a safeguard to dictate their designs to the various provinces, may I allow me to give the following advices for their consideration and guidance. If they not know that the catastrophe in Peking was their mistakes and that they have already offended the whole world. To provoke the anger of the world is most dangerous. To work against the will of heaven is impossible. Should our country be unfortunately broken up and the whole matter gone, the rebels might for the present moment preserve their life, could they still have hope to live longer? All countries now denounce them as being in alliance with the boxer rebels and their wicked acts of murdering foreigners and Christians, and hate the Empress Dowager in their heart. Should Empress Dowager once know this, she will become aware of the dangers in war and heartily repent having sided against the world and resign the leadership of the Government and allow Your Majesty to return to Peking for the purpose of making peace with foreign nations, Your Majesty, being a man of great filial piety, will allow her to remain in Shensi and protect and pay your due respect to her throughout the rest of her life.

Should she do not know the present state of affairs and remain obstinate, the danger will come at once. As a matter of fact that many persons only perceive the present and seldom foresee the future, let them then take as example, the boxers deeply believing in the supposed invincible power of miracle - which should now bring them to their sense. Pekin's catastrophe should have proved enough to awaken the deepest sleepers from their dreams. They should consider thoroughly over the matter, otherwise I fear that danger will soon be nigh. Do they not prefer to allow the kingdom to remain intact and their lives protected than to see themselves and the kingdom perishing together.

If there are some ministers on your right and left sides who fear that lest Your Majesty arrive at Pekin you would be at once seized by the allied troops and who therefore do not dare advocate your returning I may safely assure you that it will never be the case and I am confident that the foreign Governments will never commit such an act as in your former reformation the foreign countries have been loud in their expressions of pleasure and admiration. As regards the rise of the boxers against foreigners, every nation knows that it is not your intention nor is your action and therefore Your Majesty is wholly blameless. As these eight nations are civilised countries, they will act according to the laid down international laws. If Your Majesty should arrive in Pekin I am sure all nations will pay Your Majesty such respects as due to an Emperor. Other persons might not know that but Your Majesty who has a thorough knowledge and experience in international affairs surely knows this.

Will the court still be flatterers who have already followed Your Majesty and seen confusions and deaths all along, and who no doubt remember the honour of the Royal Ancestors and the wives and properties of millions subjects? They ought then to know the danger of destruction and ought to give good and wise counsels to Your Majesty even at the face of death.

10

though Your Majesty is now but a nominal ruler and for the present has no real power, yet the court, taking into consideration danger of ruining the country, ought to have the courage of bravely punishing the rebels. I now learned that Li Hung Chang memorialized the Throne to the effect that punishment should be laid out to the ringleaders. By so punishing the leaders and leaders of the boxers, further confusion and destruction may properly be avoided and peace may be again brought back to the country before long. At present all subjects in China or foreign nations have the same mind and idea as I do to punish the boxer leaders to clear the surrounding of Your Majesty and be serviceable to Your Majesty and to make peace with all nations.

Should Your Majesty return to Peking, all of us are willing to proceed north so as to escort and be serviceable to your Majesty in order that negotiations will be established soon and to be with the world.

I have experienced dangers along with Your Majesty but I am still alive, being protected by the British Government. Ever since I read Your Majesty's decree instructing me to take care of health I am encouraged to retain this my afflicted body so as to wait for the time to come that I may repay the protection and care Your Majesty so kindly afforded me. Being overpowered by the present crisis I am very much worried and excited. So facing death with the honour and courage to send up my humble words which I respectfully asked the British Ambassador to hand it over to Li Hung Chang for transmission to Your Majesty in my behalf.

I have the honour to remain

Your Majesty's

Most faithful subject and dutiful servant.

W. S. C.
3d ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
To Navy Dept.
Ack. *ack*
MAR 7 1901
Consulate of the United States,
Shanghai, China, Jan 17th, 1901.

Cons Bureau
JAN 28 1901 -
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,
To the Department of State.

3d. ASST. SECRETARY.
MAR 6 1901
8, 1901

Subject: *Ans. by form*
To Navy. Moh.
Quis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

re movements of French Squadron.

Consular Bureau.
MAR 7 1901

No. 80

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 17th, 1890

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 79 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

An apparently authoritative statement from Tonkin has been received here to the effect that Vice-Admiral Rottier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron "in the Far East," has decided, in accordance with instructions, to so re-arrange the vessels composing his squadron as to display the French flag and to show his men-of-war at all points where the French Republic has interests to protect. With that object in view he has divided his squadron into three groups, each under a Capitaine de Vaisseau.

The first group, stationed in the Gulf of Pechihli, comprises the "Guichen," (Capitaine de Vaisseau de Mercin), the second class cruisers "Pascal," "Bugeaud," and "Friant," the gunboats "Zepere,"

"Viper", "Decide", and "Alouette", and the torpedo-boats "Takou" and "Bengali". This group will have a vessel at Nagasaki, one or more at Chefoo, and the remainder at Taku, the base of operations.

The second group, stationed at Shanghai, will include the "Amiral Chaner" (Capitaine de Vaisseau Bachme), the cruisers "Chasseloup-Labat" and "Jean Bart", and the gunboats "Lion" and "Surprise". This group will have a surveillance of the Yangtze, the adjacent islands and the entire line of Coast as far as Foochow.

The third group, chiefly stationed at Canton, comprises the second class cruiser "Descartes" (Capitaine de Vaisseau de Janne), and the gunboats, "Styx", "Comete", "Argus", "Avalanche", and "Vigilant". This group will keep in evidence between Foochow and the Tonkin coast.

Of the third group the "Styx", "Argus", "Avalanche" and "Vigilante" are at Canton. The "Comete" is paying a visit — noted in my No. 75 — to Kao-So, on the Si-Kiang or West River, to compel prompt payment of some claims for alleged damages to and looting of churches, convents, residences, etc. in that locality.

Vice Admiral Pottier's winter
headquarters

headquarters will be at Shanghai.

The other gunboats now at Canton are the "Lizard", (British), the "Shamien" and the torpedo-boat N. 91 (German) and the U. S. S. "Monterey". As noted in my N. 79, the German gunboat "Luchs" has left here for Hongkong for inspection by Admiral Bischoff. She is expected to return to Canton during the coming week. The U. S. S. "Monterey" is to leave here, this week, for target practice outside the mouth of the Pearl River, after which, I anticipate, she will return to Canton.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
- U. S. Consul

Cons Bureau



No. 81.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
January 21st 1901

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Ans. Nov. 8, 1901



Subject:

re misconduct & discharge of Sun Fuk Tsik,
Assistant Interpreter at this Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting that Sun Fuk Tsik has been put in
prison and awaits trial, for making surreptitious
copies of and stealing original documents, &c.
belonging to this Consulate.



No. 81

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Canton, China, January 21st 1904

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: Sun Fook Spick (pronounced Soan Fook Sick) aged 27 years, a Chinese assistant Interpreter in the employ of this Consulate has been put in prison by me and awaits trial, according to Chinese law, for making surreptitious copies of and stealing original documents and other correspondence, belonging to this Consulate. The details of the case, thus far, are as follows:

Early on Wednesday evening, January 16th 1904 I discovered that Sun Fook Spick, had been taking surreptitious copies of my Consular and private correspondence. I had occasion to consult or refer to an important document, recently received from H. C. Acting Viceroy Tak Son. It had mysteriously disappeared from its proper file. Diligent search disclosed it in Sun's desk, where it was, apparently hidden among a mass of other papers. At the same time I found folded up in the desk and evidently almost ready for mailing copies of my official communications to H. C., to other Chinese officials, and to one Missionary. Some
were

were duplicate letter press copies, from my letter books, and some were in Sun's own handwriting. There was no doubt of the man's guilt. I decided to dismiss him for cause, immediately. As, however, this was the first case of treachery that I had experienced I felt it advisable to investigate it thoroughly. Reflection told me that, as he had evidently been copying our correspondence for an ulterior purpose there was a strong probability that he would have some other copies, and possibly some originals too, secreted at his residence. By that time it was too late to make a domiciliary search so I merely notified him of his dismissal. An intimation was also given to him, at the same time, by the Ting Chai (official messenger) that I would be pleased to see him at the Consulate on the following morning. He replied that he "would come".

Early on Thursday morning January 17th 1901 I gave instructions that when he arrived he was to be shown into my private office, and that he was not to be permitted to open his desk, or any of its drawers. Shortly before ten o'clock he arrived, and, whilst a clerk was apprising me of that fact, Sun darted to the desk and snatched his pocket handkerchief a large one from a drawer therein, crumpling up in its folds a copied letter which I had left there for the purpose of confronting him later on with the evidence

✱

of his guilt. This letter related to my report to the State Department and to W. S. Minister Canger on the proposed American Consession at Canton and had been stolen from its proper place in my private office. When he appeared before me. I told him of my discoveries, charged him with his guilt and demanded a full confession from him. I pressed him to give the name or names of the party or parties concerned in his crime, suggestively adding that a full confession would lessen the heinousness of his guilt. He stubbornly asserted his innocence. Again and again he declared that he was a Christian and could not do such sinful things! He swore "by the Ten Commandments" that he was absolutely innocent, that he had only copied two or three documents for his own instruction and information, that he had never copied for himself or others any important document, and that he had never stolen any original or other documents from the Consulate. I thereupon sent for the drawer containing the abstracted originals and copies of other documents. To my annoyance the important Consession letter was not there.

J

I knew that ~~what~~ it had been there at 9 a.m.
and also at 9:30 a.m.. Looking at the Chief I
said to him: . . .

"Sun - have you been at this drawer,
or at your desk this morning?"

"No, Mr. Lonsdale - I was not near it.
I only took my handkerchief from the drawer
because I needed it to wipe away my tears. I
weep so much because you accuse me falsely!"

"Did you take anything else from that
drawer except your handkerchief?"

"I did not. I swear it by the Ten
Commandments. I did not. I am a Christian,
and would not do such things!"

At this juncture two of the clerks entered
with the missing letter. It was torn in four
pieces and crumpled into a ball-shape.

The clerks stated that they observed him
slipping the letter from his outer (Chinese)
garment, or coat, and after holding it in
both hands behind his back they saw him
toss it into the empty fire-place. It was at
that moment they stated, that I appeared
and called him into my office. Then they
picked up the letter, and after consulting

together

together handed it to me. However, Sun confessed that he had stolen "that letter" but again swore, this time by "the Nine (?) Commandments" that he had not stolen or copied others.

I exhibited the other evidences of his crime. Then I asked him: "if he had secreted any at his residence?". "No," he answered, "those are all I have taken - those that you have in that drawer." A few minutes later he confessed; first that he had stolen five documents, second that he had stolen ten, and he declared that he "had only sent them to his father in Hongkong, for his information."

Sun: "I never" he continued "sent any of them to a pastor."

Counsel: "What do you mean," I asked, "by that remark?"

Sun: "I never sent any of those documents to any pastor."

Counsel: "I can't understand why you volunteer that statement, I ~~more~~ referred; even inferentially, to a pastor, or to pastors. There may be something behind that statement. Explain it."

He refused either to answer any other questions

questions or to explain, and became rather sullen.
 I then placed him under faithful watchers
 in one of the rooms of the consulate, and
 accompanied by Captain Yang Hong Lin
 commander of the Legation guards, and
 Mr. A. M. Maci da Silva, our chief book-
 keeper, I went to his quarters. His residence,
 or more correctly speaking, his room is a
 loft located in the rear of a Mission station,
 belonging to the American Board Mission,
 in the Twelfth Ward, Canton, and access
 is obtained to it by a long ladder, of strong
 yet primitive construction. In the presence
 of the native pastor, surname Lung, we discovered
 over thirty copies of original official documents,
 about twelve (12) drafts of original official
 documents in my own handwriting, and
 copies of a number of my private letters to
 my family and others. We also found several
 manifold sheets, one of the smallest of which
 I enclose. They were evidently ready to be
 clipped, each couple of lines being intended
 to be placed in the envelope with a stolen
 document or surreptitiously prepared copy.
 Each manifold sheet bore the words: "From

Sun

Sam Fook Tsik."

Among Sam's letters private correspondence - and we only succeeded in getting four (4) of his letters - we found one addressed to him and signed "I am your friend and Christian brother, Sam Fook Lao." In this letter, dated Hongkong 13th Jan'y. 1901 "his friend and Christian brother" describing an interview with Sam's mother said:

"Your mother said unto me:

What do my son not come down and had no money too!

I said: Your son has made a present to the American Consulate, so that this month's wages not enough to spend, and get so much work to do. That's why he not come down. After that she go work in the private, and I left her and went home."

Before we left Sam's quarters the native pastor of the Mission informed us that Sam was "away from there all nights, very often."

On our return to the Consulate I showed Sam what we had obtained. He was startled, said he was guilty, and that he

he was sorry. He hoped that I would not send him to prison for if I did, he would lose face."

I again pressed him to make a full confession. He refused, and when Captain Yang was urging him to "tell the whole truth" he suddenly snarled at him in Chinese: "And you a Chinese are against me too!" Captain Yang retorted: "I am not against you. But you are a thief. You have betrayed your employer, and I am only advising you, for your sake, and that of your aged parents, whom you have also deceived, to tell us the whole truth and to tell the names and addresses of your accomplices." As he still persisted in his refusal and had become a little defiant I sent him, under guard, to the prison of the Nam Hoi Magistrate Roy. To one of the guards I entrusted the following communication:

"His Honor, the Nam Hoi Magistrate Roy.
Your Honor:

"It is with deep regret that I ask you to detain in prison for trial etc. Sun Fook Tsik, for the crime of stealing letters and other important documents from

from the U. S. Consulate at Canton. Not only has he confessed in the presence of Captain Yang and Mr. Antonio. Mr. Isaac da Silva and myself ^{but} ample evidence of his guilt has been obtained at his residence in Canton, said evidence is now in my possession, and I am prepared to lay it before you.

With assurances of profound consideration.

I am, Excellency,
Your obedient servant.

(Sigd) Robert Mc. Mc. Wade
"U. S. Consul."

On the following day Friday, January 18th 1901 I was notified that the Chan Hoi Magistrate was "in the country, collecting his cases". His assistant, however decided to detain him in prison until the Chan Hoi return. During this day I learned that Sir, has been in service as assistant Interpreter in this Consulate since March 1st 1900 and that my predecessor, Mr. Hon. Hubbard T. Smith had discharged him for surreptitiously copying official letters, but had about three months subsequently, re-instated him at

at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. L. A. Nelson, of the American Board Mission. When I took charge of this Consulate in May 26th 1900 he was in its service and to all appearance a trusted and faithful employe. I was unaware until this day of his first crime. I am positive that Mr. Smith would have told me all about it had the circumstance not escaped his memory. I wish that fact to be thoroughly understood, and also the fact that Mr. Smith is in every way blameless. I was so diligent and eager to work that I frequently commended him. He was always on duty at least half-an-hour every morning ahead of his fellow-clerks. Instead of taking his full interval for kiffin he occupied only 10 or 15 minutes, and was almost invariably half an hour later than the others in quitting office work for the day. I now know and appreciate the cause of his remarkable diligence.

On Saturday morning Jan. 19th 1901, I was father waited on me. He was accompanied by the Rev. H. J. Stevens of the London Mission, Canton, to whom the old man confessed that his son had sent him

him a number of official documents belonging to the consulate. On Mr. Stevens' acquainting me with that fact I quietly suggested to him that the old man was liable to arrest as the receiver of stolen property. To this he assented. In answer to my questions Sun's father said:

"I am employed in Jardine's sugar factory at Hongkong. My son Sun has only sent to his mother and me fifty (50) dollars, Mexican, since his employment at the American consulate. He may have sent no several dollars more but that, I think is about all. He has been continuously sending copies of official documents to me, ever since he was employed here. The most of them were about Missionaries' claims. I have none of them now. I always burned them after reading them. He wrote them in Chinese for I cannot read English. I speak English but I cannot read it. I did not show those documents to any one else.

I am sure that I have none of them at my house or any where else. I burned them because I did not want anyone to

see

see them. Yes, he has been sending them to me ever since he entered into service in the American Consulate. That is true. If you let him off this time he will not be guilty again. I am going to the prison to see him and I will ask him to tell you everything, and to confess all. No, he never sent me any official documents in English. I know I said so but he did not send them. I know I told the Rev. Stevens that I have received those documents and I told him so, too, before you and Mr. da Silva but I was mistaken. I do not say I was mistaken because I am afraid of being put in prison.

Now the Rev. H. J. Stevens and Mr. da Silva told him that he had repeated the statement about receiving the official documents. I told him that his son had confessed to sending him a number of them and that it did not look well for him to lie as brazenly as his son. Again I intimated the possibility of his arrest. He besought me not to have him arrested and promised to exhort his son to make a full

full confession. I told him that his son's salary was due, for the quarter just ended, and I was prepared to pay it to him, or to his son, on production of the proper and usual receipts from the latter. He left for the prison, but before doing so, he repeated in the presence of Captain ^{Yang} his foregoing statement. After seeing his son, he left in one of the late afternoon steamships for Hongkong.

I have engaged on probation, to fill Sun's vacant position Mr. Li Ho Ping, aged thirty-four years, a native of Canton who speaks English very well and writes a fairly good hand. He is not a Christian convert. Ample security is given for his integrity and the faithful performance of his duties.

Our interpreter Tang Tat Leo is absent performing 100 days' ceremonies incident to the recent death of his grandmother. His services have been far from satisfactory. He was absolutely ignorant of many of the Chinese dialects, and his translations of official Chinese documents were faulty, and at times obscure. He was also

exceedingly

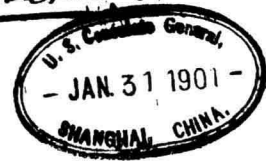
exceedingly lazy. I have now on probation
as his locum tenens Mr. Hsueh Tung-
chien, who is strongly recommended by
Prof. John A. Summers, of the Tung Wen
Kuan, the Imperial Government College,
at Canton.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae,
M. S. Consul

No. 52.

Cons Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 22nd 1901

Mr. Robert M. McHardy

To the Department of State.



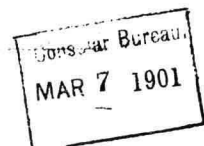
Subject:

Crisis in China.

Recd. Nov. 8, 1901

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting copy of letter from the
Medical missionary Society of Canton



No. 82

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 22nd, 1901

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N^o. 80 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report, as follows:

I have just received the following self explanatory communication from the American Medical Missionary Society in China:

"The Medical Missionary Society's Hospital
Canton, China, January 22nd, 1901

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

United States Consul,

Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor and the pleasure to transmit the following resolution passed by the Medical Missionary Society in China at its sixty-second annual meeting, January seventeenth, 1901, viz:—

Resolved: That in thanking the U. S. Consul, Hon. Robert M. McWade, for his interest and help

in

in obtaining Chinese subscriptions we record our high appreciation of Mr. Mc. Wade's energetic efforts in securing the peace and quiet which has prevailed throughout the year at the hospital. At times when danger threatened, Consul Mc. Wade's active interest and prompt action not only greatly helped to preserve order but called forth a special assurance from the Viceroy that all who were employed at the hospital would be protected.

Resolved that a copy of this be sent to Consul Mc. Wade and to the State Department at Washington.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. Dobson, M. D.,

Secretary,

Medical Missionary Society.

I assure you that I am deeply touched by this fresh mark of appreciation of my work by our Nationals.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc. Wade
United States Consul

JK
No. 163.

Mr. Ruggles
ackd by [signature]
U. S. Consulate General
MAR 14 1901
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,
Peking, China, March 16th, 1901.

Mr. Robert W. Wallace

To the Department of State.

Subject:

(Crisis in China).

Ans. by form.
Mar. 11, 1901.
MAR 15 1901

Abstract of Contents.

re false exaggerated statements from Mr. Hager
& others etc. etc.

Consular Bureau
MAR 16 1901

No. 83

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 26th, 1890

Honorable *James A. Hill*

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 82 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On January 21, 1901, I received the following letter of instructions, accompanied by an enclosure:

No. 18. Department of State,

Washington.

December 3, 1900.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,
Consul of the United States
Canton.

Sir:

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a communication signed by William C. Ford, and other representatives of missions in San Francisco in regard to the destruction of mission property and persecution of native Christians in Southern China.

It is presumed that you have reported all damage

to

to mission properly in your district, but if you have not so reported, you will do so at your earliest opportunity.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Thos. W. Briddler

Third Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

From William C. Bond and others, November 13, 1900.

On December 7th I forwarded to the Department a carefully prepared tabulated statement of events in connection with mission work during the crisis.

On perusing the above-referred-to enclosure "from William C. Bond and others, November 13, 1900," I was amazed at their sensational and highly colored statements concerning alleged events in Kwangtung during October and November of 1900. Feeling that a cool and dispassionate statement thereon was necessary from an authoritative clerical source I communicated promptly with the Rev. Andrew Beattie, D. D. who is in charge of the American Presbyterian Mission in Kwangtung. He has had a long and practical experience as a missionary in South China and is profoundly esteemed by Chinese and foreigners alike for his high character and attainments as a clergyman and

a

a classical Chinese scholar. He is an absolute authority on Mission work in this part of China. When he called on me in answer to my letter I placed those remarkable enclosures before him and requested him in the interests of truth and of Christianity in the Far East to prepare a careful statement thereon for the Department. Here is his statement. It speaks for itself:

Canton, Jan. 23rd 1901.

The Hon. R. M. M^c Wade,

M. S. Consul.

Canton.

Dear Consul M^c Wade:-

I have gone carefully over the letters which you handed me yesterday referring to the losses of the missions and the native Christians and the suffering which the converts endured in Kwang-Tung province during the months of October and November of last year.

I am much surprised at the way the superintendents of Chinese Missions in California took up this matter. It appears to me that they have gone beyond their province. Before sending to the State Department these ladies and gentlemen should have sought for some confirmation of the information which

harm is done and unnecessary excitement results. For instance, D. Hager, in referring to the damage done to property uses the word "destroyed". Now, so far as I am aware, in the majority of cases the buildings were not destroyed but looted, the buildings in some instances being slightly damaged. Out of 15 chapels reported "destroyed" in the field under my care only five buildings were destroyed. Nor do I consider it at all accurate to say, that, "the suffering entailed is awful." I do not wish to minimize the hardships which the Christians have undergone, but the friends of missions and the native Christians came so promptly to the relief of those who had suffered the loss of their property that very little physical suffering was endured. And pending the payment of claims the M. & Consul secured from the Chinese officials a contribution of \$500 to relieve the immediate necessities of the refugees.

In the letter signed "Joe Sit" it is stated that, "They have also seized a number of the Christians both male and female and hold them for hostages. They demand \$300 per head as ransom." In only two instances was this done. Two men were held. The report that Christians had been seized arose from the fact that some men rushed off to Canton and reported Christians missing. These men had not

waited

waited to learn what had really happened. It is true that the daughter-in-law of Lee Sing Deep was slightly wounded but this was while she was defending her property. So far as I know no one was hurt because he or she was a Christian. Referring to a letter which I wrote to the Presbyterian Board of Missions Oct. 3rd, I find the following:- "Nor does there appear to have been any attempt to injure the Christians." So far as I can learn, no bodily injury was attempted.

I need not refer at length, nor in detail, to the letter written by the directors of the Native Independent Church. It is full of exaggerations. I have interviewed the writers of the letter and find that the letter was written early during the time of the trouble and contains the rumors then afloat scarcely any of which had been ascertained to be true, and which have since been proved false. It states that, "Thousands of families fled to Canton" when as a matter of fact not 1000 persons fled to Canton during the entire time of the trouble. Christians are reported to have suffered at Lin Lo when in fact no one suffered. But, as I have written above, this letter is made up of rumors and expresses what the native Christians feared would take place. It is surprising that such

a

a letter should have been translated and sent to the State Department at Washington before the statement's contents in it had been confirmed.

While I have written the above I do not wish to make it appear that the trouble was insignificant nor that the property destroyed was trifling. The indemnities paid testify to the fact that a great deal of property was destroyed. And it was generally believed at the time of the trouble that there was grave danger of a repetition of the work of destruction and persecution which took place in the North. That this did not occur, I believe, is largely due to the effective work done by the consular body in Canton. The American Missions are deeply indebted to Consul McWade for the work which he did during these months of trouble. Had he been working to protect his own family and property he could not have been more watchful and energetic, nor could he have rendered his services more cheerfully and willingly. I am convinced that the prompt action of the U. S. Consul and his influence with the officials prevented the destruction of much property and saved the Christians from severe persecution which, but for his intervention, they would almost certainly have been called upon to endure.

The quiet which now prevails and the fact that

all

all the indemnities both for mission property and the property of native Christians have been paid sufficiently testify to the efficiency of the work done by the U. S. Consul.

That the A. P. Mission had full confidence in Consul McTear and in his ability and willingness to deal with the question of indemnities arising out of the destruction of property is evident from the fact that at the annual meeting of the Mission held Nov. 14th 1900, the following resolution was passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Board of A. P. Missions in New York:— "It was resolved that in accordance with the request of the Board the claims for losses sustained by the Mission and the native Christians be sent to the Board with the request that these claims be not reported to the Department of State until a request to that effect be made by the U. S. Consul at Canton."

I am,

Yours very truly

(Signed) Rev. Andrew Beattie D. D.

A. P. Mission, Canton

I am glad to be able to report to the Department that almost every claim or indemnity has been satisfactorily arranged by me with the Chinese authorities. When all of the payments have been fully made I will report as promptly as usual.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert D. McTear
U. S. Consul

K. J. H.
No. 84.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 26, 1894.

Mr. A. M. McNamee,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Primary Consulates.

Ans. by [illegible]
Nov. 18, 1900
MAR 15 1901
To Gen. Dept.
Nov. 19, 1900

Abstract of Contents.

Submitting a monograph of primary Consulates
in China.



No. 84

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 26th, 1890

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following monograph on Urinary Calculus in China, which will I think, be of interest to members of the medical profession throughout the United States, as well as to students of medicine generally.

Its statements are compiled from reliable sources:

The prevalence of Urinary Calculus in the Province of Canton, has attracted the attention of the medical profession here and in the United States for many years. The first operation for Stone was performed by Dr. Peter Parker in 1844. In 1890 Dr. J. C. Thomson reported that at the Canton hospital there had been 1261 operations for Stone in the bladder and 166 operations in 3 other hospitals in the Province making a total 1427.

The following table shows the distribution of the Canton hospital cases by Counties, and approximately the proportion which each county or district has supplied to the Canton hospital.

Counties	No. of cases	Counties	Cases
Sun Shu	215	Koming	14
Kommai	150	Tung fa	9
Tung Sun	150	Tung On	4
Fa Lin	86	Tau King	3
Tung Shung	85	Wang King	1
Sau Mi	75	Tung Sun	1
Shun Tak	53	Knong King	2
Knong Shan	47	Sau King	2
Ko in	47	Knong Lung	1
Sz Mi	41	Ling Sun	1
Wai ping	33	Wai Chan fu }	
Sau Shui	31	Department }	28
Tung Lin	30	Ka-ying Chan	3
Hok Shan	21		
Sau On	17		
Sau Ning	14		

The city of Canton is located in the two districts or counties of Nankai and Sun Mei and from these two, together with Tung Sun on the east 515 cases have come.

The malarious region therefore centers in Canton. A glance at the map will show the other counties extending in all directions from the Provincial City.

The preponderance of malarious in South China

as

as compared with the Northern, Central, and Western parts of the Empire is very remarkable. Missionary hospitals have been established for 50 years in the ports as far North as Shanghai, and in the Northern and Central ports for 30 years and cases would thus have come under the notice of the able Surgeons in these hospitals. The following statistics are for the whole Empire, and prove how seldom the disease is met with outside of the Southern Province.

In Canton Province	1427 cases reported
" Swatow East of do.	18
" Amoy	2
" Foochow	6
" Ningpo	22
" Shanghai	0
" Chefoo	6
" Tientsin	2
" Peking	8
On the Yangtze	12
In Chinkiang	0
" Hankin	5
" Kinkiang	0
" Hankow	16

The disease occurs at all ages and in both sexes, although rarely in the female. The following table gives the cases in decennial periods, operated on between 1855 and 1890, and includes the per cent of mortality.

Age	Operations *	Deaths	Ratio
Under 10 yrs.	193	12	1 in 16
10 yrs. & under 20	179	10	1 .. 18
20 . . . 30	129	13	1 . 13
30 . . . 40	138	11	1 . 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 . . . 50	75	5	1 .. 15
50 . . . 60	50	12	1 . 4
60 . . . 70	14	3	1 . 4 $\frac{2}{4}$
70 . . . 80	1	1	

During the same period 251 cases were operated on by lithotomy and litholapaxy, with 23 deaths or an average of 1 in 11, but as the cases operated on by the two methods are not separated no judgement can be formed as to the merits of the one over the other.

Calculi other than vesical. In a country so prolific of calculi, it is not wonderful that they should be found in the urethra and in other localities. The following table is of some interest and shows that calculi may form
wherever

wherever the mine has access

	No operations	N. S. Calcutti
Calcutti in Methua	167	167
" under prepuce	48	402
" in sac under Methua	1	291
" in ductum Minomy fist	2	2
" in Kidney (female)	1	1

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wadde
N. S. Consul

DEPT. OF STATE

JAN 31 AM 1901

CLERK'S OFFICE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

3 P

From

Canton

Deputy Secy to
Cons Russian

27 York

Copy to Secy Navy
for his info
made

Jan 28, 1901.

Received 9 20 A.M.

Sec State

Wash

Pirates at Samsonke near

Kamchuk attacked European

houseboat early Sunday

Killed Chinese Boatman wounded

severely Brockhurst and

Spalinger Europeans Piratien

occur daily vicinity Canton

McWade

Consular Bureau
JAN 29 1901

85
No. 85.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 24th 1901

Mr. Robert M. McVader

To the Department of State

MAR 15 1901

Subject:

the Crisis in China.

Ans. by form.
March 19, 1901

Abstract of Contents.

Statement from R. J. M. Swann, in further
refutation of the false & exaggerated statements
sent to U. S. Missionary bodies and others by
the Rev. C. R. Hager & several native pastors.



No. 85

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 29th 1901

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 83, regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

In said No. 83 I quoted an authoritative answer from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, in the Province of Kwangtung, to certain exaggerated and sensational statements concerning alleged existing conditions in said Province.

The following communication on the same subject is also respectfully submitted. The writer, I may add, is at the head of the American Medical Missionary Society's work in this section:

The Medical Missionary Society's hospital

Canton, China, Jan. 28th 1901

Hon. Robert M. McWade Esq.

U. S. Consul, Canton

Dear Mr. McWade:-

I have recently seen certain

statements

statements from America with regard to the persecution of Chinese Christians and their losses, and I have also heard read a reply to the same by the Rev. Andrew Beattie M. D. Having been in Canton all the time during the past year, and in close touch with current events, especially the disturbances referred to, I have no hesitations in saying that the statements referred to are a gross exaggeration and wholly out of accord with the facts. What greatly surprises me is, that any person in America would give credence to such rumors, and go so far as to have them forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

I note also that there is not the slightest mention of the noble work you have done in securing peace and order, and remuneration for those who have suffered loss, a work unsurpassed in the history of this part of the Empire.

I heartily endorse the reply which Dr. Beattie has made and I hope it will be given publicity. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

John McSwan M. D.

Surgeon in charge of the Canton Hospital

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert W. B. B. B.

W. S. Consul

K.
No. 86.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Jan. 30th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McAdams,

To the Department of State

Subject:

re appointment of Chinese official.

*Ans. by form
Nov. 18. 1901*



Abstract of Contents.

*Reports that H. C. Chang-fokai, Chief Examiner
& Literary Chancellor of Kwangtung has been appointed
President of the Board of Censors.*



No. 86

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 30th 1890

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that His Excellency, Ciang So-hsi, Chief Examiner and Literary Chancellor of Kwangtung, has been appointed President of the Board of Censors by the Emperor Kwang Hsi, and will leave here, to join the Emperor at Hsian, in about ten days. He tells me that he will accompany the Emperor to Peking and that he will be one of his confidential advisers. He is pro-foreign, with a decided leaning towards our nation and its representatives, and is generally known among all officials in the Two Kwangs as a man of moderately liberal ideas. He it was who recommended Kang - Yu - Wei, Liang - Chi - Chao and several other noted Reformers as proper candidates for "the Extraordinary Examination" proposed to be held at Peking in 1898. He is an eminent Chinese classical scholar and is well up in literature of the United States and of other nations.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Madsen.

M. S. Consul

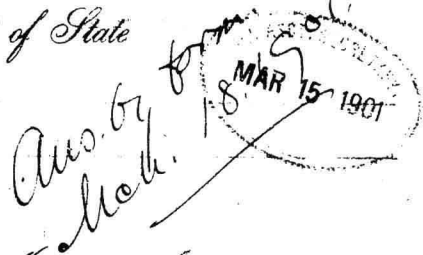
No. 87.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
Jan. 30th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McVade

To the Department of State



Subject:

Political Outrages in Kwangtung

Abstract of Contents.

on recent political outrages in Kwangtung,
and accompanying telegrams on the subject.



N^o 87

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

January 30th 18901

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N^o 85, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On Monday, January 28th, 1901. I cabled to you as follows:

"Sec State. Washington.

Pirates at Sam. Song-kee near Kam-Chuk

attacked European houseboat early Sunday

killed Chinese boatman, wounded severely Brockhurst

and Spalinger Europeans. Piracies occur daily

vicinity Canton

M^e Wade"

Simultaneously copy of the foregoing was telegraphed to Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai.

The circumstances attending the piratical attacks were as follows:

M^r L. C. Henggen Dutch Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Canton, M^r Vivian A. Hoag

British

Bitzer, of the firm of Reiss & Co. Mr. M. Spalinger, Swiss of Gardine & Haalson, & Co., and Mr. C. A. Bruckhardt, Swiss of Baronitz & Co. left Shanghai on Saturday evening in a handsomely-appointed and well-equipped house-boat, or lorcha, for a shooting expedition up the West River.

They were accompanied by the usual number of boat-cooks and house-boys, among the latter being Ah Long, who had been a house-boy in the employ of Baronitz & Co. for over forty years. When near Kiam Chuk the party decided to anchor for the night at Sam-Yang-Kue. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, January 27th 1901, they were suddenly awakened by a fusillade from pirates in two long oar-propelled boats, each boat containing upwards of twenty men. The pirates attempted to board the lorcha at her port and starboard bows, throwing at the same time several stink pots into her sleeping quarters and endeavoring to set fire to her upper deck or roof. The Europeans made a brave resistance and so lively was the firing that in a short time the sides and front doors of the lorcha were riddled with bullets. Finally the pirates were driven off, three of them being killed and several wounded. Of the Europeans Messrs Spalinger and Bruckhardt were severely but not fatally wounded. Mr. Hagg sustained a slight scalp wound and Vice-Consul Hinggen escaped unhurt. Ah Long received several gunshot wounds, which resulted

fatally

fatally before the party were able to start on their return to Chammien. Pieces of porcelain and earthenware were subsequently found in the wounds of Messrs Spalinger and Binckhardt and of Ah Long. The attack was made for robbery as well as for vengeance. In the early part of November 1905, I reported in my N.59 that the German steam pinnace Chammien had surprised pirates whilst they were attacking and robbing a Chinese passenger boat. One or more pirates were shot and several were captured and brought to Canton where they were beheaded. The pirates show vengeance and since then attack foreigners when they find them few in numbers and at a distance from possible help.

Boats loaded with Kerosine oil, flour, matches, silk, matting, etc. are attacked and robbed daily in the Canton, West, North and East Rivers, and these depredations have been the subject of frequent energetic representations to His Excellency, Acting Viceroy Tak Sou by myself and the German, French and British Consuls resident in Canton. Last week a piratical steam launch, with twenty four female captives on board was overhauled
at

at Kan Chuk by one of the U. S. Customs launches which conveyed the rescued women to the Kwang Chai Hospital, in Canton, where they were tenderly cared for. The kidnappers escaped! The pirates on the North River are bolder and far more numerous than those on the East and other rivers. Their principal headquarters are at Fan Jim, Tai Men Kob, Men Fa Chin, Tai Quong, and the Wang Shiek bamboo-plantation. Well provided with modern rifles, stolen steam launches and other boats they frequently make about ten attacks a day on passenger, cargo, and pleasure boats. All is fish that comes to their nets. Whenever their prey comes within hailing distance they order her to stop and if she fails to obey they open fire on her crew and passengers. Then they board her and rob and loot everything of value that can be carried off in their boats and launches. In nine cases out of ten the crew and passengers offer no resistance and consider themselves lucky if they escape with their lives. Sporadic efforts are made by the authorities to suppress the pirates but they seem to be too strong in numbers and, it is currently believed, have too many active sympathizers among the officials in their respective

respective localities. His Excellency has despatched one thousand braves to attack and disperse the Tam Chuk miscreants and seems determined to wipe out the pirate villages in that locality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert H. Mc Wadde
U. S. Consul

Canton, China

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 10 54 AM 1901

DEPT. CLERK'S OFFICE

From

Secretary of State

MAR 16 1901

Received

1901

10 49 P.M.

Wash,

Imperial today telegraphs appointing

Chanposhi Special Ambassador England

bear condolences Victoria's death

Congratulations Edwards accession on

his return will be appointed

Grand Chancellor China Kunghsincha

appointed his Chief Secretary

leave immediately Hsianfu thence

Shanghai thence England thence

America

McDade

DEPT OF STATE

9 43 AM 1901

CLERK'S OFFICE

Sec State.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

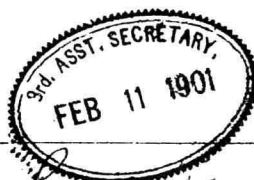
Cons Received 29
Conform

From Canton

Feb 11, 1901.

Received 9 35 A.M.

Wash.

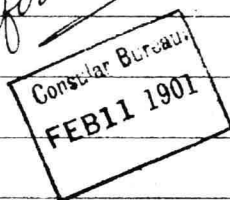


Viceroy Tau Mu has arrived

assumed official charge today

McWade

Confirmed Feb. 12, 1901



16.55.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
February 12th 1901.

Mr. L. M. McWade

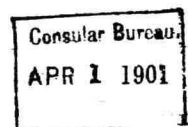
To the Department of State



Subject:
Crisis in China.

*Ans. by term.
Apr. 1, 1901.*

Abstract of Contents.
re appointment of Chinese Officials.



No. 88

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 12th 1890.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 87 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On Tuesday, February 5th, 1901. I cabled to the Department as follows:

"Exstate. Washington.

Emperor today telegraphs appointing Changpohsi Special Ambassador England bear condolences Victoria's death Congratulations Edwards' Accession. On his return will be appointed Grand Chancellor China. Kung Hsinchan appointed his Chief Secretary. Leave immediately Hsinchan thence Shanghai thence England thence America. No Made"

Chang, Lo-Hsi is President of the Board of Censors and Chief Literary Examiner of the Two Kwoangs. He is a progressive Chinaman with no reactionary tendencies. He recommended Kang Don Wei to the Emperor Kwoang Hsin several years ago and has always taken

taken an active interest in the Reform movement. He stands high in the Emperor's esteem and after his return to China after performing the duties of his special mission will be appointed Grand Chancellor of the Empire of China. Arrangements had been completed for his immediate departure for Peking on Wednesday morning February 6th, 1901, but His Excellency was unable to leave Canton until Saturday Feb. 9th, 1901. He sailed on the Chinese gunboat En So, Captain Luo Bnah, for Shanghai. After arriving at that port he proceeded direct to meet the Emperor at Peking. It is the latter's desire that H. C. should sail for England in April 1901, and as H. C. is a warm friend of the United States and exceedingly desirous of investigating for himself the industrial, commercial, financial and other conditions of our country, the Emperor has permitted him to visit ^{it} on his way home.

Kung Hsin Chan, whom H. C. Chang Hsi has appointed his Chief Secretary is the head of the Foreign Bureau of the Two Kwoang, and is decidedly pro-foreign in his views and actions. He has the good judgment to prefer Americans to all other nationalities, except his own, and I have always found him willing to co-operate with me in all matters looking to the welfare of our nationals. His services are so valuable here that H. C. has resigned

acting,

Acting Viceroy, Tse San has telegraphed to the Emperor asking His Majesty to command His Honor Kung to remain in Canton. Kung has, under the circumstances, decided to continue his stay here "until further advised." The Emperor has recently appointed him Expectant Taotai.

I learn from His Honor Kung that the Emperor expects to be in Peking, with his family and suite, about the beginning of May 1901.

On Monday, February 11th, 1901. I cabled to the Department as follows:

Canton February 11, 1901.

"Secstate Washington.

Viceroy Tao Mou has arrived assumed official charge today. McWade."

H. C. Tao Mou is about 73 years of age, feeble in health and is alleged to be pro-foreign in sentiment. He has never, hitherto, had any connection with foreigners, political or otherwise, and is exceedingly frugal and abstemious. So economical is he that, instead of permitting his Yamen to be furnished with the costly blackwood furniture, and richly-embroidered silk hangings, etc. so characteristic of Viceroys and other officials

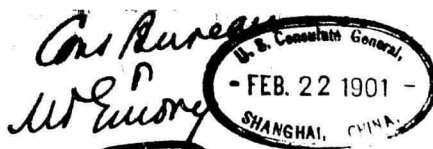
Yamens

Slaves legall, only use common wooden and
tallan furniture.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert H. H. Hady
U. S. Consul

100
In 1897.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 11, 1901.

Mr. A. M. McWade

To the Department of State



Subject:
re Tea Trade.

Abstract of Contents.
Enclosing a reply re inquiry Tea Trade.



Original forwarded
April 1, 1901, from
B. F. C.

No. 89

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 14th 1890.

Honorable David F. Hall
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my reply to a letter of inquiry regarding the Tea Trade, in this section, from Mr. Thomas Martindale, of Thomas Martindale & Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. Mr. Martindale is one of the founders and a prominent Director of the Trades League, of Philadelphia, a public spirited organization composed of upwards of 2000 leading business firms of that flourishing city. If the reply meets with your approval will you kindly order it to be transmitted to him?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

Cons Bureau *mu*
Ry

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPT OF STATE

5 9 05 AM 1901

From London

Feb 25, 1901.

Received *10 30* A.M.

Washn

Ans by telegram
Feb 25-1901
confirmed
Feb 26-1901

9th ASST. SECRETARY.
FEB 25 1901

what news concerning

Mildman

Mellade

Consular Bureau
FEB 25 1901



No. 90.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 27th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

Acknowledged by form
April 14, 1901

APR 17 1901

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

re H. E. Taotai, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

No. 90

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 27th. 1890

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 88 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On Saturday afternoon, February 16th. 1901. accompanied by Captain George W. Sigman, of the U. S. S. Monterey I made an official visit to H. C. Tao Kou, Viceroy of the Two Kwoangs, my first since he had accepted his seals of office. He had been unwell after his arrival and I was the first foreign Consul whom he received at his Tamen. On account of his condition my visit was, necessarily, a short one -

The Chinese New Year, (February 19th. 1901) and the usual Chinese annual holidays and festivities occurring almost immediately afterwards, he was unable to return my call until this, Wednesday, afternoon February 27th. 1901. He was much stronger than when I called on him on the 16th. inst., but still feeble and feeling unmistakably the weight of his 73 years. He is a sufferer from

from chronic asthma, his speaking and breathing being labored, and has a dry hacking cough, which seems to rack his frame. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height and during his early and mature manhood must apparently have been of a sturdy and athletic build. His mind works quickly and he is rarely at a loss for apt words to convey his ideas.

His visit lasted over half an hour and was chiefly occupied in 1st presenting the compliments of H. K. Li Hsin Chang, 2nd giving assurances of his alleged unalterable friendship for President McKinley and the United States of America, and 3rd discussing the present attempt of the Provincial Treasurer and other corrupt officials to impose heavy and almost prohibitive duties and other taxes on silk, raw and manufactured, despite the energetic protests of American, French, English and German merchants dealing in silk, and of the representations thereon of the American and French Consuls. We also touched on the disturbed conditions existing in various parts of the Province of Kwantung and he expressed his firm intention of suppressing all lawlessness and of safeguarding the lives and interests of our Nationals, as well as those of our Christian converts. Immediately before his departure he eulogized Minister Conger for his wise and statesmanlike conduct during

during his negotiations at Peking.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert H. Wade.
U. S. Consul

No. 91.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 28th 1890.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

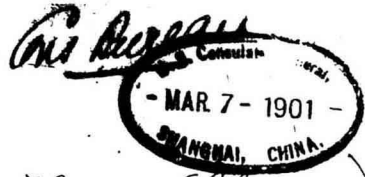
To the Department of State

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Plagues and plague at Canton & vicinity.



APR 17

acknowledged by form and
to Mary Ann Jessup
April 19, 1901

further acknowledged
April 25, 1901

[See also to 96. March 26, 1901.]
ANS JUL 23 1901



No. 91

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 28th 1870

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my let. 89 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Messrs R. Hallen, German Consul at this port, has presented to H. K. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwoangs, claims for \$250,000 for injuries, etc. sustained by Messrs M. Spalinger, Swiss, and Messrs L. A. Buckhardt during the attack on their house-boat by pirates at Sam Hong Kee, near Kiam Chuk, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27th 1901. He asks for \$150,000 for Messrs Spalinger, and \$100,000 for Messrs Buckhardt, and has forwarded copies of his claims to the German Minister at Peking.

For Messrs Vivian A. Hogg who was very lightly wounded the British Consul General Messrs R. B. St George Scott has, as yet, presented no claim although Messrs Hogg is under the mistaken impression that his interests are being looked after in that direction.

No claim has been made on behalf of the Dutch

Dutch Vice-Consul Mr. H. E. Kruggen, who escaped unharmed. Two of the pirates were captured about six days after the outrage and, with seven other pirates were decapitated on the banks of the Pearl or Canton River, opposite Kam Chuk, in the presence of the German Consul, the Dutch Vice-Consul and H. B. Mr's Vice-Consul Troymann. Half an hour after the execution pirates stole a fine steam launch at Kam Chuk and attacked and robbed two large passenger boats, laden with over 300 Chinese passengers, in full view of the near-by villagers of that place. That's an object lesson regarding the deterrent effects on the pirates of the beheading of their fellows in crime. Piracies are, as before reported, of daily occurrence on the Pearl, West, East and North Rivers. So audacious are these lawless men, that they attack and rob junks, lorchas, sampans and launches almost within sight of Shamoen. Junks laden with American Kerosine oil, flour, etc. are frequently attacked and their entire cargoes stolen. As soon as I gather details of such cases I present them to His Excellency.

Whilst it must be conceded that piracy has always existed here the important fact cannot be ignored that it has increased to such an alarming extent to be a menace to the commerce of Canton and the other Treaty ports in this Consular Jurisdiction. Under

present

present, official conditions, it will surely continue. A small American gun-boat, of exceedingly light draught, suitable for navigating the rivers and almost innumerable creeks, would be a powerful aid in protecting the goods, etc. of our merchants and their Chinese customers in this section.

The plague has again begun its ravages in Canton and vicinity, as well as in other parts of the Kwangtung Province. As the authorities are averse to the full facts of the ravages of the scourge being made public, no official records are kept and, consequently, no adequate idea can be formed or anything like accurate estimates given of the number of its victims or the extent of its ramifications. I am satisfied, however, that the cases in Canton are few in number.

In the large village of Chan Tsun, about 12 miles west of Canton the plague is prevalent, from 20 to 30 deaths occurring there daily for the last two weeks. This village has from 3000 to 4000 population. Some of the villages in the Chum Takt District are also infested, and so is the city of Tatsien, which has a population of over 500,000.

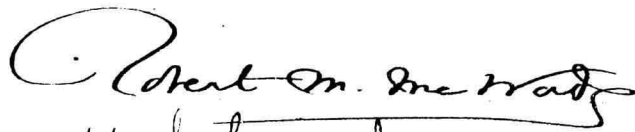
The filthy condition of the public streets and

bye-ways,

of the ravages

bye-ways, and of the residences of the lower classes, is mainly the cause of the re-appearance of this awful disease.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant


W. S. Consul.

92.

Art R...
ackd by judge
U.S. Consulate General,
- MAR 7 - 1901 -
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 28th 1901.

Mr. Robert C. C. White

To the Department of State.

acknowledged by form
April 18, 1901

APR 17 1901

Subject:

Washington's birthday.

Abstract of Contents.

in re observance of Washington's birthday
in Canton, & enclosing two paper clippings

Consular Bureau,
APR 18 1901

No. 92.

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China, ~~February~~ 1901.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Hongkong Daily Press of February 27th 1901, which arrived here this morning, has the following:

"Washington's Birthday."

The anniversary birthday of George Washington was celebrated in Canton on the 22nd ulto, the U.S. Consul Mr. Robert M. McWade being at home. The gunboats in port dressed in bunting and saluted just at noon. The Consulate was tastefully decorated. By his open heartedness, urbanity, kind and liberal treatment of all alike, irrespective of sect or nationalities, Mr. McWade has gained a great popularity here. Between 12 and 1 p.m. the different Consuls, naval officers, merchants, heads of European firms, Chinese officials, and many residents of Shamun were pouring into the Consulate in great numbers to convey their greetings and good wishes to the U.S. Consul.

Of course it is almost unnecessary for me
to say to you that the foregoing was in no
way inspired by me. In fact, to my knowledge,
I have never met the Press' correspondent.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Mc Wicks

U.S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

Newspaper Clipping.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

February 25th 1901.

Enclosure C/O.

Despatch No 92. to Department of State.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CI
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET E.C

HONGKONG, 27th February, 1901

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 24th February.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary birthday of George Washington was celebrated in Canton on the 22nd ult., the U.S. Consul Mr. Robert MacWade being at home. The gunboats in port dressed in bunting and saluted just at noon. The Consulate was tastefully decorated. By his open heartedness, urbanity, kind and liberal treatment of all alike, irrespective of sects, or nationalities, Mr. MacWade has gained a great popularity here. Between 12 and 1 p.m. the different Consuls, Naval officers, merchants, heads of European firms, Chinese officials, and many residents of Shameen were pouring into the Consulate in great numbers to convey their greetings and good wishes to the U.S. Consul.

bank land and cash
office.

Owing to a mistake
in the execution of my
order, I came it send
you on, but will deliver.

Thank you for the
interest which I shall
best at the State
Department.

I am, Sir

Yours obedient servant
M. M. Lauder

Canton



HOTEL PONCE DE LEON
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
ROBERT MURRAY, MANAGER

Mr. Chellon
de Worsh

March 7th 1901

Hon. W. C. Bradley
Third Assistant Secy of State
Sir:

Consular Bureau
APR 2 1901

I have the honor to
acknowledge your commu-
nication of Feb. 20th, in-
forming me of my appoint-
ment as Marshal of the U.S.
Consular Court at Canton,
China, and enclosing

No. 95.

^{3/20.01 8h}
Cons Bureau
re Robert Taylor

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 11th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McVade,

To the Department of State



Subject:
Crises in China.

Ans. by form.
April 27, 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

re payment for all losses or damages sustained
by American missionaries and their Christian
converts during the recent disturbances in the
Province of Kwang Tung.



No. 93

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Novr 11th 1891

Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 91 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have succeeded in having a mutually satisfactory adjustment and settlement of all claims or indemnities for American Missionaries and their Christian converts, in the Province of Kwantung, arising through damages sustained by Missionaries missions chapels and stations and converts' real and personal property during the Boxers' "disturbances." No cases of damage etc. were I am glad to say, reported from the Provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan. The following is an accurate list of the settlements effected, payment for which has been made by me, personally, to the missionaries named therein:

San Antonio Consular District—
Settlement of American Missionary

	\$.	¢
Amount received from the Chinese Government for Chapels, Mission, and Converts houses destroyed, and for personal property, furniture, clothing, books etc. lost by the Missions, Missionaries, and their converts,		
<u>Less</u> , Discount on Native Bank Orders, short weight and discount on Subsidiary Coins, &c. etc.	\$.	90.353 92
	\$.	90.353 92

Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi & Yunnan.
 1912 During the Boxers Disturbances—1900

		\$.	c.
pd. <u>Rev. J. W. Cloy</u> , for <u>Rev. R. K. Chambers</u> , of the American Southern Baptist Convention, mission, \$s. 427. 07. 00.		610	00
for Chapel furnishings & property of Pastors' Union, in Ping Wen District.			
pd. <u>Rev. Andrew Beattie</u> , of the American Presbyterian Mission:			
for Shun Tak District,	7.400	00	
" Fan King District,	524	14	
" Hoi King District,	997	00	
" for Shoo,	800	00	
" Fan King District,	9043	00	
" San Li District,	11.683	87	
" Shek Lung District,	20.840	00	
		51.288	01
pd. <u>Rev. R. M. Graves</u> , of American Baptist Convention Mission:			
for Hoi King District,	188	80	
" Fan King District,	3.120	00	
" Hoi King District,	880	00	
" San Li District,	1281	44	
		5470	24
pd. <u>Rev. L. R. Heager</u> , of American Board Mission:			
for Shun Tak District,	7.000	00	
" Fan King District,	260	00	
" Fan King District,	14.725	67	
		21985	67
pd. <u>Rev. A. F. Grosbeck</u> , of American Baptist Missionary Union:			
for Kwatow District,		10.000	00
pd. <u>Rev. M. A. Kemp</u> , of American Baptist Missionary Union.			
for Kwatow District,		1000	00
		\$ 90.353	92

all of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae.
U. S. Consul.

*Conf Bureau
File*

No.
Consulate of the United States, Canton, China,
Washington, D. C. March 16th, 1901.

Mr. Langhorne.

To the Department of State.

MAR 19 1901

Subject:

Acknowledgment.

Abstract of Contents.

*Acknowledgment of commission
as Marshal to the U.S. Consulate
General at Canton, China.*

Consular Bureau.
MAR 16 1901

No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton,
Washington D.C. March 16th, 1901.

Honorable Thomas W. Cridler
Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of
March 15th, enclosing my
commission as Marshal, to
the United States Consular
Court, at Canton, China.

I shall be ready to leave
for my post about April, etc.

Thanking you again
for your courtesy to me
I am Sir

your obedient servant
M. Marshall Laughome

7
100

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.
Washington D.C. March 20th 1901.

Mr. Langhorne
To the Department of State.

File

Subject:

Acknowledgment.



Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledgment of appointment, as Vice Consul of the United States, at Canton China

No.

Consulate of the United States,
Washington, D. C. March 20th, 1901.

Honorable Thomas W. Candler,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge,
your favor of March 19th, informing
me of my appointment as
Vice Consul, of the United
States, at Canton, China.

I shall file my oath of
office, today; the bond, I will
send in, as soon as I can
have it made out.

I hope to be able to sail for
China, from San Francisco, on
April 5th.

Thanking you again for
your additional goodness to
me

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
M. Marshall Langhorne

No. 94.

*On Korean
affairs, subject*

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 21st 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State



*Ans. by
May 25, 1901.*

Subject:

Lawlessness in the Two Kwangs.

Abstract of Contents.

M. E. Tao Wu, Viceroy of the two Kwangs, for repressing lawlessness.



No. 94

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 21st 1897.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 93 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Ho. Ke. Tao Mou, the new Viceroy of the Tsoo Kwoang has issued the following proclamation, embodying his scheme for suppressing lawlessness in Kwoangtung and Kwoangsi:

"Art. I. — The names of the robbers must be presented.

The bad characters in the villages and towns are doubtless well known to the gentry. The gentry in each place, is now ordered to prepare a list of the names of all robbers or doubtful persons, and to present it without delay to the local authorities, who immediately decide a large sum of money as rewards to arrest the men in list. The work of proscription has to be begun within a period of half-month, and finished in two months from the date of issuing the order. All executions shall take place in the village where the men are arrested and tried; but the local authorities must send the Viceroy a report enclosing the statement of the men arrested within three days. Compensation will

will be granted to those soldiers who are wounded, and in case of death something equivalent to a pension will be allowed to their families.

Art. II. The property of the robbers must be searched for. All the robbers of the two Kwang provinces are known to be men of substance. It is necessary to find out the property belonging to the robbers whose names are in the list. The property will be divided among the relatives who bring the robbers into justice, and if the robbers are arrested by others among whom the property shall be divided, and if the robbers abscond their property shall be sold, the money thus obtained will be considered as rewards of arresting the robbers.

Art. III. Soldiers must be detached. The commanders of different camps stationing in each place are ordered to detach one or two regiments to go with the magistrates to the countries and villages to search for the robbers. These one or two regiments are necessarily under the command of the magistrates whose will they should obey. The magistrates on receiving this order should immediately consult the commanders about the detaching of soldiers and the number of soldiers about to be detached and should report to the Viceroy for information. If the soldiers detached are not obedient and are not trusted the magistrate
are

are allowed to apply for exchange, and if the soldiers seizing the opportunity of arresting robbers, use their position for oppressing the people and extorting money, the magistrates may when they have found out the proof, punish the said soldiers by the military law, and at the same time report to the Viceroy.

Art. IV. Good people must be protected.

In arresting the bad characters, it is necessary to protect the good people. In any village the people are not all good, and are not all bad although the village is noted for the numbers of robbers, yet there must be one or two good people living therein. The magistrates are now ordered to make a registered book, and sent it to the gentry and elders of the village, directing them to fill in it the names and age of the people. This must be done accurately. Then the magistrate issue badge marks to the people when they go to search for the robbers. Thus the good and bad people can be easily ascertained, if any one whose family people are robbers, and who brings them to justice, will be considered as good people. After this careful investigation every ten families are ordered to guarantee each

each other mutually, if there be a robber among the ten families who do not bring him into court, they will be severely punished.

Art. V. The villagers must be forced to bring the robbers thereof into court. Suppressing rebellions depends upon soldiers, but arresting robbers depends upon the villagers who bring the robbers into court. The villagers, living in the same village and being sometimes of the same clan of the robbers, must know well the actions and situations of the robbers. When the magistrates devise a large sum of money as reward, the villagers wishing to get the money and being afraid of the soldiers will be obliged to bring up at least one half of the numbers of robbers into court. Villages that do comply with the Viceroys order, and that do not oppose the official soldiers, will not be destroyed, so that no trouble will be given to the good people.

Art. VI. Informers must be engaged. Robbers cannot be arrested without informers. The magistrates elect those who are trusted and worthy to be informers, and show to them the courtesy of just reward and punishment. Any robber wishing to reform and being instrumental

instrumental in bring any three notorious robbers to justice, may be fully pardoned and equitably rewarded, but if he make false report, and give trouble to the innocents or try to get the reward by cheating the officials he must be more severely punished. This is of great importance, for the informers are generally not good people, they must be kept strictly to obey the order, and the reformed robbers should be more carefully restrained they may be of service to the place, if the authorities have sole power to control them. But if the magistrates fail to restrain them and thus let them give rise to trouble the magistrates will be responsible.

Art. VII. Large sum of money as reward must be decided. In arresting robbers it is of most necessity to grant a large sum of money as reward, and it is also essential to get ready the amount of money and keep it in a wealthy and influential shop or in a public Guild; this money must not be spent in any other way by the gentry, so that any one who has caught a robber may be immediately rewarded and paid. How, and what amount this sum of money should be decided, and how much the magistrates can get

get in each place the magistrates must send the Viceroy a detailed report accompanied by the list of the names of the robbers, within half month from the date of the issuing of the order, it would be more qualified if the magistrates can pay this sum of money from their respective own purse. In case of the poor magistrates who unable to pay this sum, they are kindly excused if the sum of reward be over \$1000, and the magistrates cannot get it in his own district they may apply to the Provincial Capital for it.

Art. VIII.

Complications must be avoided.

The magistrates accompanied by soldiers to go to the pillages must not take with them many attendants, he may take only two or three for the interpreting purpose. Whenever the magistrates arrive at any place, the soldiers must be warned not to use their position for extorting money from the pillagers or create any trouble. If they violate this they must be severely punished. No money should be made in issuing the badge marks, the magistrates should publish easy and simple proclamations for general information, stating that if any one who uses his position for extorting money

money, is not secretly furnished by the magistrates, any of the gentries, soldiers, policemen, attendants may demand the reason from the magistrates, so the magistrates must act honestly in order to set examples to the people.

All the above eight articles are only a short summary, the magistrates may make alteration and improvement in the articles, if they see fit to their respective districts, yet they must report the particulars to the Viceroy for decision when they present the list of the names of the robbers. The Viceroy having a full grasp of the situation and known the difficulty of arresting robbers, will fully published his regulations, he is strongly relying on the magistrates, so he sends them soldiers, grant them the full power. Of all these things - the presenting of the names of the robbers, the searching for the property of robbers, the forcing villagers to bring robbers to justice the engaging of informers, and the devising of funds as reward - be carried on with a successful result, this will then be indeed good regulations but if otherwise, great agitation will at once be produced, and if these things be carried on in a selfish way

way for interesting purpose the trouble will be of no bound. The magistrates therefore must be encouraged, moderate, pure, frugal, attentive and faithful, and must carry on this regulation into operation with high spirits. The Viceroy having entered into office in so short a time, is unaware of the diligence, idleness, talents, and disability of the magistrates but he will examine them by this occasion of arresting robbers. If any of the magistrates who is of extraordinary ability, will be reported to the throne for promotion, but if any one that is dull or knickery will be dismissed, the Viceroy knows nothing except the law according to which he always has been taking action, let every magistrate take notice of this. In those district there has hitherto been no robbers and it is not necessary to detach soldiers, the magistrates must also report to the Viceroy within 7 days, and must not make any false statement; they will be dismissed if they are found afterwards to be unfaithful."

It is within the possibilities that the Viceroy's scheme may be fruitful of success yet his recent order providing for the immediate

immediate disbandment of three battalions of soldiers on the score of economy does not give much promise in that direction. The disbandment of those "braves" who have no occupation, will add so many additional desperate men to the ranks of the Triads and of the so-called rebellious Reformers, when a repetition of the Whuchow uprisings may be anticipated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae
M. & Consul.

45.
95.

July

4/1-01 Jy. Cons Bureau
Mr. Morrison
ack

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 25th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Application for Clerkship.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing application from Mr. da Silva
as Clerk in this Office.



No. 95.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 25th 1901.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have received the following circular
note of instruction:

" Circular Bureau,

January 26, 1901,

Consul, Canton, China,

You will please have your
clerk in your office fill out an application
for office, (form No. 205) enclosed, and
forward to the Department for its files. "

In accordance with the foregoing instruc-
tions I enclose for filing in the Depart-
ment the application of Mr. Antonio da
Silva. I have the honor to add that
on July 17th 1899, the Hon. Hubbard T.
Sewell, then U.S. Vice-Consul in charge
at Canton, forwarded the application of
Mr. Antonio da Silva as Clerk in this
office,

office, informing the Department, at the same time, that Mr da Silva had filled that position since July 1898 "although never regularly appointed".

Mr da Silva has served continuously since that date and has always performed his duties satisfactorily and ably. If endorsement of his application is necessary I will gladly endorse it. The extra clerical and other work necessary during the recent trying crisis, of course, compelled me to employ extra help.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. Mc Hade
U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

96.

Consular Bureau
NOTED AND PUBLISHED
Cons. Bureau
20 Treasury
20 War Dept.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 26th 1901.

Mr. Robert C. Wade,

To the Department

acknowledged, Form and
to Secretary and
May 7, 1901
Subject:

Canton's Health Conditions,

Note Details

Consular Bureau
MAY 6 1901

Abstract of Contents.

re plague in Lau Ho district and the appearance
of small-pox in the more crowded portions of
Canton, also amongst the members of the crew of
the U.S.S. Monterey, and that one of their number
Frank Frankenberg of Newark, N. J. died of
small-pox on March 24, 1901.

No. 96

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 26th 1901.

Honorable

David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my dispatch No. 91 I reported the prevalence of the plague in different portions of my Consular District. In further continuation of said report I have the honor to state that over 10,000 deaths from plague have taken place in the Cam Ho district, within the past six weeks. The recent opening of the rainy season, which will continue until the end of June, was marked by a notable increase in the number of victims, and also in the appearance of small pox in the more crowded portions of Canton. I regret to add that a number of members of the crew of the U. S. S. Monterey, Captain Geo. W. Higman commanding, which is now stationed here, were attacked by small pox, and that one of their number, Frank Dambenberger, of Newark, N. J. died at the American Medical Mission Hospital, Canton, on March 24 1901. I am glad, however, to be able to report that there is no likelihood of the other cases terminating fatally. Frank Dambenberger was buried on March 25, 1901 in the Foreign Cemetery,

a

a picturesque spot on the banks of the Pearl (or Canton) River, about five miles from Shamcen.

In response to my request Captain Sigman has made the following official reports on the death of Frank Daubenburger, and on the health conditions on the U. S. S. Monterey:

"U. S. S. Monterey,
Canton, China
March 25, 1901

Sir:

In reply to yours of even date I have to inform you that Frank Daubenburger, Landsman, born at Newark N. J., Jan. 23, 1879 died at the Missionary Hospital, Canton March 24, 1901, of small pox. He had no trade.

Very respectfully,
Signed Geo. W. Sigman
Captain, U. S. Navy

The U. S. Consul,
Canton."

U. S. S. Monterey,
Canton, China,
March 25, 1901

Sir:

In compliance with your request in letter

letter N^o. 320. of this date, I can give you the following information.

The U. S. S. Monterey was put in quarantine by my order on March 13th. there being at that time thirteen men suspected of having small-pox or varioloid. At various times since then, there have been eighteen men sent to the Canton Hospital for treatment. Of those at the Hospital, one, Frank Danbenberger, Landsman, died on March 24th. Six have returned to the ship, cured, and the remainder are in a fair way towards recovery.

There have been no new cases on board since March 22nd and all conditions seem to indicate that the epidemic is over.

Very respectfully
Signed Geo. W. Sigman
Captain, U. S. S. Monterey,
Commanding U. S. S. Monterey.

The United States Consul
Canton, China."

Enclose official report of the
death of Frank Danbenberger.
All of which is respectfully

respectfully submitted:

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae
M. S. Consul.

One enclosure.

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, March 25th 1901.

Name: Frank Kaubenberger,

Native or naturalized: Native,

Date of death: March 24th 1901.

Place of death: Missionary Hospital, Canton.

Cause of death: Small pox.

Disposition of remains: Interred in Public Cemetery, Canton.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: in the hands of Captain Geo. W. Liguane
Commanding U. S. Mountree.

Address of family: John Kaubenberger (father) *124 Norfolk Ave. Newark, N. J.

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages 895.

Remarks:

[SEAL.]

Robert M. McNamee.
Consul of the United States.

97.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, April 22nd 1906.

File.

Mr. Robert H. Wade,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
re, Documents sent by the S.S. City of Rio.

Abstract of Contents.
Transmitting inventory of Documents.

No. 97

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 22nd 1901.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith another set of Original Documents concerning the Accounts for the 4th Quarter of 1900, of this Consulate to replace those which I forwarded to you on Jan'y. 19th 1901, and which I have reason to believe were lost on the ill-fated Steamer Rio de Janeiro, which was wrecked on February 22nd on the Fort Rock, in San Francisco Harbor.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

Rec. not seen.

L. B. R.

~~not seen~~
Lam

No. 78.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
May 6th 1901.

Mr. Robert H. H. Wade,
To the Department of State

Subject:
Crisis in China.



Abstract of Contents.
respecting: of Proclamations in Kwangtung
and Kwang Si of articles 2 and 10 of the Collective
notes of December 1900, 24th.

One Enclosure. Proclamations & Translations



No. 98

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 6th. 1901

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 94 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

In consequence of the receipt of the following letter of instructions I at once addressed His Excellency Tso Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwoangs, urging immediate action on the matters therein noted:

Legation of the United States of America
Peking, China.

April 2. 1901.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

I beg to request that you will at your earliest convenience make inquiries throughout your Consular district as to whether the Chinese authorities have every where posted proclamations in compliance

with the requirements of Articles 11 and X of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, as follows:

2nd (a) The severest punishment in proportion to their crimes for the persons designated in the Imperial Decree of September 25th, 1900 and for those whom the representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate.

(b) Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

10. (a) The Chinese Government shall cause to be published during two years in all sub-prefectures an imperial decree embodying:

Perpetual prohibition under pain of death of membership in any anti-foreign society; enumeration of the punishments which shall have been inflicted on the guilty together with the suspension of all official examinations in the towns where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

An imperial decree shall be issued and published everywhere in the Empire declaring that all Governors-General, Governors and provincial or local officials shall be responsible for order in their respective jurisdictions and that whenever fresh anti-foreign disturbances or any other trouble

infractions occur which are not forthwith suppressed and the guilty persons punished. They, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever prohibited from holding any office or honors.

For your guidance and information the Imperial Decrees proposed by the Foreign Representations and accepted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are enclosed herewith, together with Chinese text, to which the posted proclamations should exactly conform.

Your attention is particularly called to the provisions of Articles II and IX, which require that the proclamation be posted for five and two years respectively.

You will from time to time inquire as to whether these proclamations are renewed as they are torn down or in any way destroyed, and see to it that the requirements are in every respect strictly complied with.

I am, Sir

Yours very respectfully;

Sigd. H. S. Giquiers

On April 30th 1901, I received the following
despatch, with accompanying enclosures, from
His Excellency Tao Chen
Your Honor:

Permit me to say that on the
21st of the 2nd moon of this year, I received from
the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Qing and
He. Ke. Li, two Imperial Decrees ordering me
to have proclamations issued and posted during
two years in every place, and to have them
renewed if they are torn. I immediately notified
my subordinates and ordered the Provincial
Treasurer and the Judge to have the proclama-
tions promptly printed, and to send copies to
all places with instructions directing the
authorities to get a board to paste on the
proclamation, and paint it with oil, and
hang it during two years in every city
town and village, so that it may last long and
also directing them to order the constables
(Si Po) to carefully look after the proclamations
if they are torn down by storm, or in any
way destroyed, the constables should imme-
diately apply a new one to post again,
and also I ordered the authorities to make

inquiries time to time, their special attentions
are directed to this, and I also notified the officials
in Kwangsi to do the same.

Now the Provincial Intendant and
the Judge have had the Imperial Decrees
printed in proclamations which they present
to me, I have the honor now to send you
two copies for perusal.

With Compliments
9th of the 2nd moon of the 27th 1st Kd.
27th April 1901."

As His Excellency failed to enclosed
copies of his proclamation embodying Article
No. 10, and also of the proclamations embodying
Articles No. 2, and 10 of the Collective Note
of December 24th 1900, I again addressed ^{him} in
a communication, dated April 20th 1901,
bringing those facts to his attention and
continuously yet insistently urging the propriety
as well as the necessity for immediate attention
being paid thereto. Late on the afternoon
of May 5th 1901, I received the following reply:
"Your Honor:

I have the honor to

receive your despatch dated 12th inst. 20th April) acknowledging the receipt of the proclamations I sent you, and asking me what about the proclamation signed by the Governor of Kwangsi and what about the proclamation containing the Art. 10.

I have found that in the Collective Note Art. II (a) The severe punishment in proportion to their crimes for the persons designated in the Imperial Decree of the 2nd of the intercalary 8th moon, September 25th 1900 and for those whom the Representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate.

(b) Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

Art. I (a) The Chinese Government shall cause to be published during 100 years in all sub-prefectures an Imperial Decree embodying:-

Perpetual prohibition under pain of death of membership in any anti-foreign society; enumeration of the punishments which shall have been inflicted

on the guilty together with the suspension of all official examinations in the towns where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

(b). An Imperial Decree shall be issued and published everywhere in the Empire declaring that all Governors-General, Governors and Provincial or local officials shall be responsible for order in their respective jurisdictions and that whenever fresh anti-foreign disturbances or any other treaty infractions occur which are not forthwith suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they the said officials shall be immediately removed and forever prohibited from holding any office or honor.

One of the two decrees received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, stating 'In all provinces bandits have called their adherents together and founded 'Anti-foreign societies etc.' contains the Art. I (a) and the Art. II (a & b) and the one stating 'It has been stipulated in Treaties made between China and the Foreign Powers etc.' contains the Art. I (b). The decrees

you sent me, are exactly the same as that I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

I and the Governor of Kwoangtung ordered the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge to have the decrees printed and published in yellow paper to post on.

I am now sending you two copies of each decree for your perusal. You will be well acquainted with them.

The proclamation in Kwoangsi should be arranged by the Governor of the said province. Besides the Chinese Plenipotentiaries had notified him, I had likewise sent him a dispatch asking him to do the same as what is done in Canton, and to paste the proclamation on a board and paint it with oil so that it may last long, and I have again urged him to have the proclamations posted promptly.

I beg to add that with reference to the questions concerning the American citizens, as soon as I have received dispatches from you, I have always immediately ordered the subordinates to have them satisfactorily arranged. It is my duty to send you

This reply for your information.

With Compliments
14th of the 8th moon of the 27th Dr. K.S.
2nd May 1901."

In consequence of the Viceroy's statement concerning He. K. Wang Wai Sam the Governor of Kwangsi I have, today, written to that official directing his attention, to He. K. Tao Chen's statement and courteously requesting him to issue the said proclamations without further delay.

As the Province of Yunnan is also within my Consular District I have also addressed He. K. Son, Viceroy of Kuichow and Yunnan, on the same subject.

As soon as I receive replies from their Excellencies Son and Wang Wai Sam I will transmit them to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. H. H. H.
U. S. Consul.

Imperial Decree issued on the 13th. of the 12th. moon
of the 26th. Yr. K.S.

In all the provinces bandits have called their adherents together and founded anti-foreign societies various decrees have formally forbidden them. We have repeated it many a time, and, nevertheless, during the last years there are still more of them.

In all the districts of Shangtung sects by the name of "Ta Tao Houed"(Big Knife Society) and "Y Ho Kieun"(Boxers) have spread themselves in order to knowingly kill and rob. They have little by little gained the territory of Chihli and have penetrated unexpectedly into the Capital, where foreign buildings have been burnt and the Legation attacked. Crimes have thus been committed against the neighboring countries and these wrongs have been against the general interest, because not having secured their protection, we have incurred a considerable responsibility.

You, the people, who in ordinary times support yourselves and live by the products of the earth, who all have been loaded with the favors of the Empire, have dared to incite these robbers to fight, have learned methods of magic and given yourselves over to false practices. You have rashly resisted your mandarins, you have massacred them, you have assassinated the foreigners, and thus you have been the cause of unheard-of calamities, which, above all have plunged your sovereign and your fathers into grief.

We cannot think of that which has been done without a feeling of resentment still more deep. We have already formally ordered the chief officials of the various places to make the earnest efforts to destroy these societies. It is important to suppress the bad down to its very root. Also the princes and masters who have loaned their support to the Boxers will submit the most severe punishments in conformity to their crimes and inspire fear all civil and military examinations will be suspended for five years in all the villages where foreigners have been killed or where they have been subjected to cruel treatment.

Fearing that the ignorant population of the country has no knowledge (of these punishments) new stringent instructions will be especially in order to preclude the possibility of executing persons who have not been informed.

You, soldiers and civilians, ought to know that it is absolutely forbidden to form these secret societies or to become members thereof. Our ancestors have never shown indulgence in pressing these societies of evil doers. Moreover, the foreigners are on friendly terms with us, the Christians are our children, our blood, the courts look upon them with the same favor and cannot admit that she has for them different feelings.

All Chinese, Christians or non-Christians, who may be mistreated should complain to the authorities and await until a fair and equitable judgment is given. How can you lightly believe the rumors that they have spread? How can you no longer take account the penal laws?

Finally, when all is lost, those who are clever save

themselves by flight and the foolish are put to death.

It is difficult for the law to pardon, and all this is truly very sad.

Everyone should reform and repent the teaching which he has received, when the present Edict is published.

Should hardened and incorrigible offenders again secretly form anti-foreign societies or should anyone become a member of them, they will be punished by death. One cannot have the least mercy on them.

The Tartar General, the Governors-General, the Governors and high authorities, whose duty it is to guide the people, ought to give most explicit instructions to their subordinates to prepare stringent proclamations and to have printed upon yellow paper the present decrees, which will be posted everywhere.

It is important that every family be advised of its terms and be incited to do good, and that all will know that our wish is that they will be punished in order to avoid the application of other punishments.

This decree is to be published throughout the Empire.

Respect this!

Tao Mu, the Viceroy of Two Kwangs and Tak Sou, the Governor of Kwangtung copied the decree on the yellow paper, &.

Ting Tse Cheang the Provincial Treasurer, and Ngs Yen Sun the Provincial Judge, respectfully had the decree printed.

光緒二十六年十二月十三日奉

上諭各省匪徒藉滅洋爲名糾眾立會攻擊各國人民迭經降旨嚴禁不啻三令五申乃近年山東各屬竟有大刀會義和拳等名目到處傳習肆行殺掠蔓延直境闖入京師以致焚燬教堂各國人民各處房產等業圍攻使館開罪鄰邦貽誤大局朕以保護未至負疚滋深爾百姓平日食毛踐土具受國恩乃敢違其好義而爲私習爲符咒邪妄之術拒捕戕官殺害各國人民肆無忌憚遂爾肇此奇禍上貽君父之憂追念之餘尤深痛恨業經嚴飭各路統兵大臣實力剿辦務淨根株並將縱庇義和拳之王大臣各照應得之罪分別輕重盡法嚴懲殺害凌虐各國人民之城鎮概停文武各項考試五年以示懲儆惟恐鄉僻愚民尚未周知特再嚴行申禁以免不教而誅爾軍民人等須知結黨入會例禁甚嚴

列朝辦理會匪之案從未稍寬況各國皆屬友邦教民亦係赤子朝廷一視同仁豈歧視無謂民教即或有被欺情事亦應呈報官司聽候持平判斷何得輕聽謠言藐視刑章違事敗之後貽害遠邇懦者受戮法所難容情實可憫自此次嚴諭之後各宜悔悟自新痛改舊習如有怙惡不悛之徒私立壇入仇視各國人民各會持械格鬪公然劫掠將首犯嚴密查拿盡法懲治決不寬貸各省將軍督撫大吏均有牧民之責務各嚴飭所屬剴切曉諭並將此次諭旨刊刻謄黃徧行張貼務使家喻戶曉勉爲善良以無負朝廷諄諄誥誡誠辟以止辟之至意將此通諭知之欽此

頭品頂戴兩廣總督臣 譚 模 敬謹奏
頭品頂戴廣東巡撫臣 德 壽 敬謹奏
二品頂戴廣東布政使臣 丁 體 燾 奏
二品頂戴廣東按察使臣 吳 引 孫 奏
刊

Imperial Decree issued on the 13th. of the 12th.

moon of the 27th. Yr. K.S.

Since treaties were concluded between China and Foreign Powers, it has been stipulated in the treaties that foreigners are authorized to go into the interior.

The court in order to guarantee and maintain relations with other countries has issued Decrees directing the high authorities of the provinces to afford full protection; meanwhile the local authorities have not paid attention to their duties, so troubles have been caused by evil-doers, and attacks have been directed against Foreigners, incidents of this kind have recurred several times.

We recognise that our efforts have been very feeble to lead the ignorant people to reform and this has brought us to commit grave faults. Not a single local Mandarin has endeavored to obtain a knowledge of European affairs in ordinary times, and none has understood the importance of foreign relations.

Thus the conflagration has spread itself everywhere menacing Empire and if they will examine themselves they will not feel easy.

Henceforth each among you ought to apply himself to begin a new and to get rid of his prejudices. You ought to know that the maintenance of friendly relations with Foreign

countries has always been a fundamental rule. The people who arrive in China, coming from afar, whether as merchants to exchange their products, as travellers to increase their scientific knowledge, or even as missionaries to preach their religion with the object of inciting people to do good, have crossed mountains and traversed seas at the cost of great fatigues. Since China is admitted to be a civilized nation, she ought to practice the duties of a hostess to her guests. Besides the Chinese who in these later years have gone abroad number at least several hundreds of thousands. Their persons and their property depend upon the guarantees which the Powers assure them of protection. If we take the duty of requesting their favors into consideration, how shall we treat differently their nationals?

We order all the high responsible authorities civil and military, of all the provinces to instruct their subordinates to protect in the most effective manner the agents and nationals of Foreign Powers who may come into their jurisdictions.

In a case where audacious malefactors excite to maltreat and massacre Foreigners, they must go to the place to establish order, arrest the guilty and punish them. There should be no delay. If on account of indifference or by voluntary tolerance great calamities come or some actions against the Treaty, order is not immediately established, and the guilty arrested and punished, the Governors General, and Governors and provincial or local authorities responsible will be dismissed and be ineligible to hold office in other provinces, nor can they hope to be rehabilitated or to receive new honors.

The present decree ought to be printed and published

in order to warn the Mandarins and people and to put an end to all unworthy usages.

Respect this!

Tao Mu, the Viceroy of Two Kwangs, and Tak Sou, the Governor of Kwangtung, copied the above Imperial Decree in a yellow paper, &c.

Ting Tie Cheang the Provincial Treasurer, and Ng Yen Sun the Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, respectfully printed this.

光緒二十六年十二月十三日奉

上諭中外定約以來各國人民准入內地載在條約朝廷慎固邦交迭經
諭飭各省實力保護乃地方官漫不經心以致匪徒肆行滋擾傷害各
國人民之案層見迭出朕維薄德無以化導愚民良深引疚而地方各
官平日於洋務不知講求於交涉罔知大體以至燎原引火貽害君國
撫心自問當亦難安自今以往其各振刷精神捐除成見須知修好睦
鄰古今通義遠人來華或通商以懋遷有無或遊歷以增長學識即傳
教之士亦以勸人行善爲本梯山航海備極艱辛我中國既稱禮義之
邦宜盡賓主之誼況近年華民出洋者不下數十萬人身家財產悉賴
各國保全卽以報施而論亦豈得稍存歧視善再責成各直省文武大
吏通飭所屬遇有各國官民入境務須切實照料保護倘有不逞之徒
凌虐戕害各國人民立即馳往彈壓獲犯懲辦不得稍涉玩延如或漫
無覺察甚至縱容不辦定將該員交部議處不貸其有違約者亦不
事之人不立行懲辦者該督撫文武大吏及地方有司各官一概革
職永不叙用不准投効他省希圖開復亦不得別給獎叙並將此次諭
旨一併刊布出示曉諭以期官民交儆永革澆風欽此

頭品頂戴兩廣總督臣陶模

頭品頂戴廣東巡撫臣德壽

二品頂戴廣東布政使臣丁體常

二品頂戴廣東按察使臣吳引孫

刊

5/18.01/94.

No. 79.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

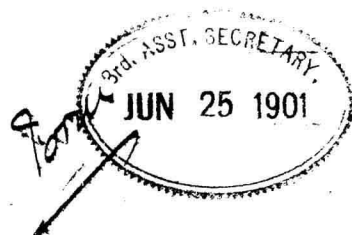
May 10th 1894.

M. Robert Coll. de la Made.

To the Department of State.

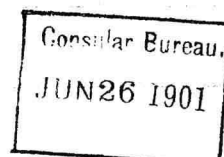
Subject:

Crisis in China.



Abstract of Contents.

Reply from ~~the~~ ~~Ministry~~ of Two Kwangs re
Proclamations in Kwang Si.



No. 99

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct 20, 1901

Honorable David S. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N. 98 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have received the following despatch from
He. K. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwoangs:
"Your Honor:

In reply to your despatch asking about the proclamations in Kwoangsi, I told you that I had wired the Governor of the said province to have the proclamations issued and posted promptly.

Now I have received from the Governor a telegram stating that the Imperial Decrees for protecting foreigners etc., etc. have been printed on yellow paper, and posted in every sub-prefecture. They have been arranged the same as was done in Canton. The proclamation is pasted on a board, and painted with oil

so it may last long. I have the honor to send
you this for information.

With Compliments
21st. of the 2nd moon of the 2nd Yr. R.S.
9th May 1901 "

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

5/28.01 J3

Q

No. 100.

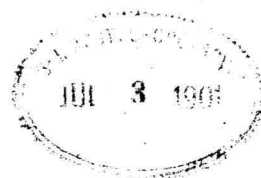
Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 15th 1898.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1027



Subject:

Trade conditions at the Treaty Ports
and in South China.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUL 9 1901

ureau of Foreign Commerce

Abstract of Contents.

Report on the trade of the Treaty ports in my
Circular District.

No. 101.

File
H. H. D. T.

5/18/01

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

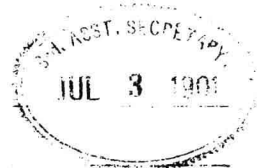
JUL 6 1901

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 16th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McNamee,

To the Department of State

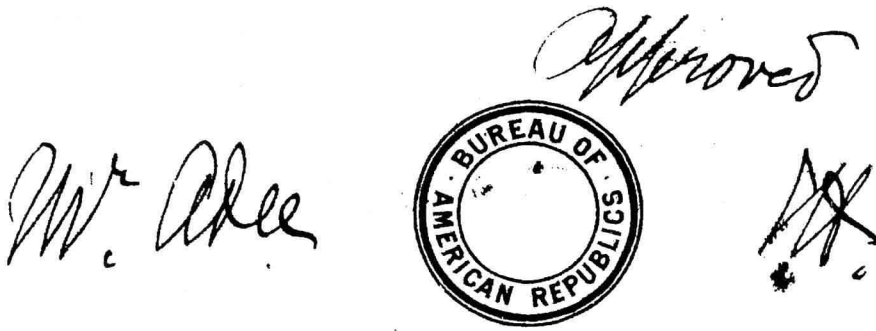


Subject:

Trade Conditions in Southern China.

Abstract of Contents.

~~re temporary use of a converted U.S. steam yacht~~
~~for official visits to & for the purpose of establishing~~
~~permanent business relations with the Trade Agents.~~



MEMORANDUM

Mr. Secretary:

I fail to see how the visit of our Consul at Canton to the well-known points in his Consular district mentioned by him, even if travelling in a United States ship, can "establish commercial relations". The foreign commercial world - British, American, German, etc., have been dealing with all these points for years past; if no American merchants trade directly with them it is probable that they do not find it to their profit to do so.

How can the Consul by a simple visit bring these places, as he says he wishes to, "in such complete touch with American products as will ensure permanent and profitable trade relations with them for our nationals?" I for one can't see how it is to be done.

-2-

If there is reason to believe that it would benefit out citizens residing in these places that a gun boat should show our flag there once in a while, that is a matter for the Navy Department to decide, but the presence of the Consul on board will not develop trade.

Fatchan, which the Consul mentions, is only some fifteen miles above Canton and is as well known as the latter place.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. M. Rockwell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "M. M. Rockwell".

November 6, 1901.

No. 101

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 16th 1901

Honorable David I. Hill.
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch
No. 100. concerning trade conditions at the Treaty
Ports and in Southern China I have the honor to
report as follows:

I have the honor to request the
temporary use, pay for from six to twelve months, or
longer if necessary of a small, U. S. converted yacht, of
light draught for the purposes of paying official visits
to and establishing commercial relations on behalf
of our nationals with Hainan, Tatsien, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Amoy and all other ports within this
Consular Jurisdiction.

My Consular District embraces the three Pro-
vinces of Kiangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, a
territory covering 170,000 square miles and with
the immense population of 80,000,000. In it are
comprised the seven Treaty Ports (Canton, Swatow,
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, and Macao).

In many other ports of this District, in addition to those which I have named outside of the present Treaty Ports, our flag has never been seen and no opportunity has been taken of opening up those remunerative fields of commerce to American firms, manufacturing, industrial, mercantile or otherwise.

The populations of ports like Tatsien, Hainan, etc. often exceed 500,000. Those ports are located on the sea-coast, and on the East, West, and North Rivers, and afford ready and easy access to the large towns and flourishing villages in the interior, in none of which has our American flag been seen and where there are vast fields for American enterprise and capital. It is my desire to visit every one of those places in turn and to bring them all in such complete touch with American products as will ensure permanent and profitable trade relations with them for our nationals. This, I submit most respectfully, is the only proper and dignified way in which it can be done and I, therefore, ask you to give a favorable consideration to my request.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Ward

W. S. Conant.

5708.0.13

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Ack. and file;

JUL 9 1901

No. 102.

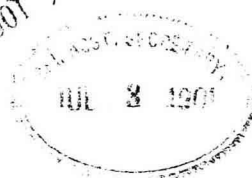
Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 22nd 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

APR JUL 11 1901 Form.



Subject:

American Consession at Canton

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting copy of communication to and from
Commissioner Lockhill,eking, re American Consession
at Canton.



No. 102.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 22nd 1901.

Honorable David D. Keill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose for your information, copy of despatch N^o. 5, which I am, today, transmitting to U. S. Commissioner Rockhill, at Peking, in reply to his communication, dated Peking, China, which reads as follows:

"Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, China, May 9th 1901.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Canton.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo on the subject of a proposed American Concession at Canton, and in reply to inform you that the general policy of our Government - which policy has been considered favorably by the Powers most interested in trade in the East - is that concessions at Treaty ports in China should

be international. I therefore suggest that you confer with your colleagues on this subject and report the result to the Department at Washington.

Personally, I fail to see the necessity for an American concession at Canton. I understand that, at present, there are no bona fide American firms engaged in business in that city and, if this is true, I cannot see what benefits would accrue to the United States through having a separate concession.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant
W. W. Rockhill
United States Commissioner."

I am, indeed sorry that he had not at hand, when he wrote the foregoing, such facts as would have placed him in complete touch with the existing conditions at Canton and its vicinity.

If he had had such information he would have felt convinced of the absolute necessity for an American concession here, in the interests of American merchants and manufacturers and of American capital. I also enclose, herewith, copy of my despatches of 1st 3 and 4 to U.S. Commissioner

Rockhill, dated April 25th and May 19th, respectively.

Permit me to suggest that this subject of a separate concession, an American concession, is a most important one to our Nationals and that it is fraught with momentous financial consequences to them. If a concession has failed elsewhere in China I venture my belief that its failure was chiefly caused by the resident Consul's want of business energy and intelligent tact. Our approval, dated Washington 26. 1901. of my action in the matter is indeed most qualifying. Mr. S. McMinster Long, immediately prior to his return to the United States for a brief stay, visited Canton and after discussing the subject with me in its various commercial and other phases, assured me that he would present a favorable report thereon, to you as soon as he reached Washington. He has, doubtless, already done so.

It is with some degree of confidence, then, that I earnestly ask ^{you} to give your final mark of approval to the American concession and to notify our representative

at taking thereof, so that he can take such
immediate action in the matter as may be
necessary to secure it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert R. McWade

W. S. Consul.

May 22nd

W. H. Rockhill Esq.

United States Commissioner.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated Seking, China, May 9th 1901, on the subject of the American Concession at Canton.

I frankly confess that I am exceedingly disappointed over your statement "that the general policy of our Government - which policy has been considered favorably by the various most interested trade in the East - is that concessions at treaty ports in China should be international". I therefore suggest that you confer with your colleagues on this subject and report the result to the Department at Washington."

The letter of instruction which I have received from the Department at Washington, dated Washington, March 26th 1901, a copy of which I forwarded to you in my communication to you of May 12th 1901, shows that the Department appreciates the situation here and desires, with favor, the desired concession.

The foreign concession at Canton, is an

land called Hiamen. It is owned jointly by the French and British, the latter possessing two-thirds of the former the remaining portion of the island. Hiamen is already overcrowded and as a result the rents exacted by the French and British owners are exorbitant. Their profits are, as a matter of course, exceedingly large. It is not reasonable then to suppose that the French and British would, abandon their present most profitable location and join in an "International Concession." It would be unbusiness-like, to say the least. Another important fact is that both the French and British have large additional concessions in the heart of Canton, which also yield them exceedingly handsome returns in the shape of rentals, etc. They therefore, must of necessity and in all reason be eliminated from the idea of being participants in any suggested "International Concession." It is a matter of notoriety that the Germans have sought and obtained a large piece of Ta Si as a German concession. Their concession may be "conveniently" styled "an extension" for it immediately adjoins the church, parsonage, school buildings, and hospital of the Berlin Mission at Ta Si. They are thereby also eliminated.

The other nationalities, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Dutch transact but little business here, of any sort, and the Portuguese have their colony at Macao.

The American trade, in the Province of Kwangtung alone is larger, prosperous and increasing, especially in kerosine oil, flour, and machinery. I am trying diligently and persistently to increase our trade and its facilities in this Consular District and to attract American merchants and capital to this section. Our people can do an extensive and most profitable business in this District in almost all sorts of merchandise. The field as you are aware is fertile and only requires a little cultivation to elicit remunerative returns. Why, therefore, should American merchants and manufacturers be encouraged, to come here, if there is no place for them for residential or business purposes. The French, British and Germans occupy all of Shanghai — which as I have already stated is overcrowded — and the Germans have reached out to Ta Tin. Where then

the Americans' desire to do business here? Certainly
 not in ~~concessions~~ ~~Shanghai~~ - certainly
 not in the new territories, ~~where~~ ~~there~~ would
 be direct to meet - ~~ending~~ ~~requiring~~ on the
 part of the local mandarins and other petty
 officials and where their presence would be
 the source or cause of eternal vexation
 and trouble. Surely they have a right to
 exact equal consideration with the French,
 British, and Germans? Surely they have
 a right to a concession of their own, which,
 as we already know, can easily be made
 self-sustaining? Mr. Dallas, counsel
 for and representative in this section for
 the Standard Oil Company assures me
 that his great corporation will gladly be
 a participant in the proposed concession,
 and will build no. 20000, offices etc. upon it.
 So also Mr. Hoag, Managing
 Director of the Shantung Steam Company -
 and there are many others. One of the
 longest and most flourishing banks in
 Canton is conducted by an American,
 and one of the most wealthy silk merchants

is an American.

I am pleading for the present
wellfare and assured future success of Ame-
rican interests in this Conchuan District,
with its population of 80,000,000 and
its territory of 170,000 sq. miles, when
I ask for an American concession.

I would not make it so insistently
and persistently if I was not satisfied
that it is an undoubted commercial
necessity.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

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CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

April 25th 1901.

W. W. Rockhill Esq.

U. S. Commissioner.

U. S. Legation.

Peking.

China.

Sir:

Will you kindly inform me as to what method of procedure is necessary in the matter of presenting a request, demand, or claim for an American concession at Canton? I have fixed on a site that would be in every way suitable and advantageous. During his recent visit to Canton Minister Ganger went over the subject with me and finally assured me that he would favor the proposed grant of a concession.

I feel satisfied of my ability to make such arrangements, commercial and otherwise, as will insure its continued maintenance and prosperity.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

Sigs. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

24.4

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA.

May 13th 1901.Hon. W. W. Rockhill
United States Commissioner.
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of despatch N^o. 28 from the State Department at Washington approving the proposed American concession at Canton.

I am exceedingly anxious to push the matter to a successful and satisfactory conclusion, and to that end beg the courtesy of its favorable consideration at your hands. If you will kindly arrange the turning over of the concession to me at an early date, the payment therefore being preferably taken from the indemnity fund, it will be a wonderful aid in bringing about prosperous results in the near future. As you can readily see the payment out of the indemnity fund would wipe out many obstacles at the onset and not a few perhaps, or some difficulties. I am informed that such a thing is practicable, and I feel that the Chinese Commissioners would gladly welcome an opportunity of that sort to lessen the amount that China has ultimately to pay to any country.

Of course, if the matter cannot be satisfactorily arranged in that way I will have to bend all my energies in every possible direction to raise the money finally - and that will bother me a great deal.

Anyhow, I take the liberty of suggesting that the first and most necessary object is securing the concession and turning it over to me, the terms of payment to be arranged hereafter.

The Germans are completing arrangements for a concession at Ta Ti. The English are looking for an extension to the west of their present concession, and the French, I am told on apparently good authority, expect to get a big slice of Honan, as an extra concession. Of course it goes without saying that those people would not and will not favor the idea of an International concession.

There are two sections in the immediate vicinity of Shamen either of which would make an admirable location for us, and where I could, with comparatively little cost, construct wharves alongside deep waterways, where sea-going steamships and sailing vessels of heavy tonnage could tie up and discharge and receive cargoes. We could attract to our site the most enterprising and reputable merchants and others whose business offices and residences

on the concession, would be a decided acquisition.

To you who knows China so thoroughly and who is so conversant with the needs of this part of South China, as well as its immense possibilities my relation of the advantages which will accrue to us, and our country's interests, in many material ways is really unnecessary, and might seem intrusive and presumptuous on my part.

If however there may be any details on which you desire information, I feel safe in saying that my able and honored predecessor, the Hon. Hubbard I. Smith, can be depended on to furnish them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Sigs.

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

Ans Bureau
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TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 9 45 AM 1901

From *Canton* *confirm*

Is necessary

May 22 1901.

CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

Received *9 20 A* M.

Washn.

Received & confirmed May 23 1901

Plague increasing Canton
almost hundred deaths
daily

W. Wade

Telephoned to Mr. T. S. May 22

Consular Bureau
MAY 22 1901

6/3.01 84

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

No. 103.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China

May 22nd 1890

Mr. Robert M. McNamee

To the Department of State

Subject:

Death of an American Citizen

Adm. File
Acknowledged by form
July 19, 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the death of Agnes May Conroy at
Wichow.

Consular Bureau
JUL 10 1901

No. 103

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 22nd 1891.

Honorable David D. Hall.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received from the Rev. Isaac L. Hess, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission at Wuchow Fu, the enclosed report of the death of Miss Agnes May Loomis, at Meacao, on July 21, 1900. This belated report, with its erasures and interlineations, is entirely in his handwriting and has just reached me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Madsen
U. S. Consul.

(FORM No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Wichow May 15th 1900

Name: Miss Agnes May Cooney,
 Native or naturalized: ^{Native} United States of America.
 Date of death: ^{July 31st} ~~June 28th~~ 1900
 Place of death: Macao, Portuguese Colony.
 Cause of death: Intermittent fever with complications.
 Disposition of remains: Buried at Macao.
 Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects: Returned to her mother.

Address of family: Syracuse, New York State

Family notified: Notified

Accompanied by relatives: By friends.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages 395.

Remarks:

I hereby certify that, after
 investigation, I find the
 herein contained statements
 correct. ^[SEAL]
 Albert M. Wade
 United States Consul, Canton, China

Signed
 J. L. Heaps
 Chairman
 Ex-Com.
 Christian & Ammissionary
 Alliance
 the United States.



6/5.01 H

No. 104.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 27th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

Renewal of discharge papers of
A. Brandenburg

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing memorandum of his case.



To Harry and Dick
July 19, 1901.
Certificate to Canton
July 30, 1901.

No. 104.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 27th 1891.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A. Bredenberg, an American citizen, connected with the Imperial Chinese Customs, has applied at this Consulate for a renewal of his discharge papers from the U. S. S. Monocacy in which he served as Ship's corporal.

He has written the following memorandum of his case.

"I shipped on the U. S. S. Monocacy 18th July 1878 at Shanghai. Left her at the expiration of my three years enlistment, 18th July 1882, at Chefoo. My rank when leaving was Ship's corporal. I was thirty years of age when leaving. I received a recommendation from Lt. Farnholt, who was at that time serving as Executive Officer, on Monocacy.

I received a small discharge, stating

intitled to a large honorably discharge.

I am an American citizen, and registered at the American Consulate in Shanghai, since 1884.

I have lost my discharge from the 'Monocacy', and therefore beg to apply for a duplicate, and if possible a large discharge, which I am intitled to.

I wrote five months ago to Washington about my case, but have received no answer.

A. Bredenberg

J. M. Customs

May 26th 1901.

Caution"

The applicant from what I can learn, is a reputable man and fully deserving of any consideration which can be shown him.

I therefore respectfully ask you to forward his request to the U. S. Navy Department.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant.

Robert M. McVie

United States Consul

40183

No. 105.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 25th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



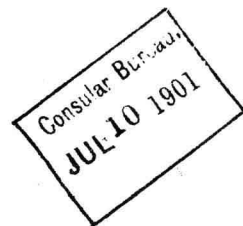
Subject:

W. S. Marshall.

File made
Ack'd by form &
noted 11 July 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the arrival of Mr. McWade at this Consulate on May 25th for duty.



No. 105.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 25th 1901.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that
Mr. Marshall Langhorne Esq. has
presented his credentials as U. S. Marshal
and reported himself for duty today,
at this Consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McNamee,

U. S. Consul.

7/20/01 RA

Ri
No. 7.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 27th 1901.

Mr. Langhorne

To the Department of State

Left Route

Rec'd by J. J. J.
Aug 27-1901

Subject:

Reporting arrival at Canton

Abstract of Contents.

Arrived in Canton May 25th 1901.



No. ~~8~~

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 27th 1901

Honorable Thomas W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I arrived in Canton on Saturday May 25th 1901, and reported to Consul McWade, at the American Consulate, exhibiting my credentials, which he found correct.

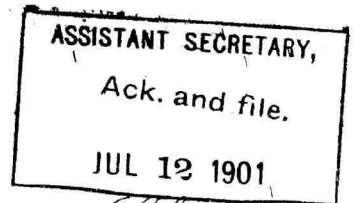
I arrived in Manilla on the 13th inst., and took the Rosetta Maru for Hong Kong on the 19th.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant
M. M. Laughon,
U. S. Marshal.

Q.
No. 106.

6/4.01 JH



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

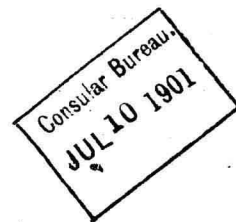
May 29th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade
To the Department of State

Subject:
Crisis in China.

RECD JUL 15 1901 JHM

Abstract of Contents
re Commercial and other conditions
in Canton and vicinity.



No. 106

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 20th 1901

Honorable David I. Heill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

His Excellency Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, instructed the Hon. Paul King, Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Customs at this port, to sign a contract several days ago for the immediate removal of the High Island Barrier, Blenheim Passage, in the Canton or Pearl River. After Commissioner King had signed the contract He. Ex. endorsed it, and also instructed the local Harbor Master to give the public formal notice forthwith, of his action and that "the High Island Barrier is shortly to be removed." This is a decided move in the advancement of the Commerce of this important port, and is directed, primarily by the friendship of He. Ex. for foreigners generally and secondarily by his strong desire to foster and encourage the growth of trade between China and the United States of America and all foreign countries.

There are two sets of Barriers on the Pearl River - the High Island Barrier, and the Steel Barrier, the latter of recent formation, made in Germany and placed in position by the Chinese about seven or eight years ago. As their names imply they were intended as a "barrier" or obstruction to vessels of large draught, or heavy tonnage proceeding up the river to Canton for trading or other purposes. The High Island Barrier is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the river from Canton, and about 400 yards below the Island from which it takes its name. It was erected, or rather constructed, at the time of the Franco-Chinese "unpleasantness" about 1884, and is of the usual construction, piles being driven in a double line across the river and big oldunks filled with stones and sunk side by side, between them. The structure was strengthened with heavy chains between the piles, an opening about 200 feet wide, with a platform on each side for carrying and displaying red and green lights, having been left for steamships and sailing vessels. Many of the piles are gone, having rotted or been, probably, carried away by passing dunks, and the structure today presents a forlorn, dangerous, and ramshackle appearance.

There is plenty of water in the opening, but in addition to removing the unsightly wooden piles the sunken sinks with their stone cargoes will also have to be taken away and their removal will occupy much time unless Viceroy Tao Chen forces the contractors to be expeditious in the execution of their work. This "Barrier" is simply a useless and pernicious obstruction in an awkward bend of the river. (which is really the principal reason why it was put there.) The width of the river contracting and the bank coming round in a somewhat sharp curve concealing vessels from each other until they are dangerously close together. The appearance on the nearby banks of the river of some neglected and half-effaced sites for cannon suggests that it was originally intended to have heavy guns placed there so as to command the opening, but none have ever been seen there. As soon as this obstruction has been removed He. He. will, I am instructed, give orders for the removal of the Steel Barrier. Messiniers will then have a clear and unobstructed.

passage for their ships all the way up the Pearl River.

In line with his progressive and expansive commercial policy He. Ke. has authorized the sale to the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company of a large strip of land on the north bank of the river for an additional steamboat wharf and the site for several godowns for warehouse purposes. The price of the lot was \$64000. He has also under favorable consideration the erection of other wharves and the reclamation of the entire north bank of the river from the steamboat wharves as far as the Leper Village a short distance below the French Bally. The objectionable village will, in all probability during the course of reclamation be transferred much farther inland. The reclamation and other projected improvements will give employment to thousands of coolies; and when it is remembered that there are upwards of 80,000 coolies out of work, and that business of all kinds is only now beginning to recover from the effects of the

recent T'riad and other disturbances in South China, including the results of the Boxer uprising in the North, it will be easy to understand the moral, physical, and financial impetus that this, the largest and most important of all the Treaty Ports in the South, will thereby receive. Like all big cities in the Orient, Canton has an army of beggars, whose numbers were materially increased by the wholesale discharges of skilled and other artisans and work people in the early part of last year. Almost all of these unemployed workmen had families dependant on them. Hunger and disease made both men and women desperate and consequently street and house robberies became more and more frequent and audacious, too often accompanied by violence, some times, but rarely, by the loss of life. The business and residential streets were thronged with crowds of idle men and women, only too willing to work - indeed clamorous for it - but, the native banks having refused financial accommodation to the merchants and manufacturers, on

account of the prevailing unsettled conditions, employers, were compelled not only to discharge all their hands but were also unable to give them charitable or other help later on when appealed to for assistance. Benevolent native associations or guilds gave generously and so did the officials, but they soon reached their limit for the thousands out of work were daily receiving fresh recruits. When to these were added the vicious and lawless element the situation became nearly as alarming and menacing as it was pitiful. Shopkeepers and business men had to employ armed militia to protect themselves and their property, and at the corners of intersecting streets were placed seats and "rests" for those guardians of the peace. The then Viceroy, He Te, Tse Sen, and His Honor Roy, the Mandarin, or Magistrate of the Tam Hei District, the Provincial Treasurer and other high Chinese dignitaries increased by hundreds the number of their attendants, vainly hoping thereby to relieve in a measure the prevailing

distress. At their instance I held consultations with Viceroy Tê Sen and the Kam Heoi Roy and I suggested that the only way to cope successfully with the situation was the immediate beginning of work on badly-needed public improvements, such as the reclamation of the banks of the Pearl River, the construction of wharves for the shipping, the repairing and widening of the city's narrow streets — the widest of which, by the way, is not 8 feet — the construction of sewers, cleaning the streets and other sanitary measures. They heartily concurred in my suggestions, praised their utility, etc. but did not attempt to carry them out. As the weeks rolled on the arrival of agricultural and other products from the interior perceptibly relieved the congested condition. The native banks began again to lend out money but only on the most approved security. The workshops began to re-open, and to add to the general hopefulness begotten by this welcome change exports to the United States of ~~silk~~ blackwood fur-

niture, matting, rattan, etc. - increased in number, value, and volumes. Still, however, there remained very many thousands out of employment and for whom there were no prospects of work in the near future. Capital was still exceedingly shy. House and street robberies in the city and piracies on the East, West, North and Canton rivers continued to be reported. Decapitations were frequent of murderers and pirates. Robbers were daily exhibited in bamboo cages, in the market places, chained by the neck, waist and ankles to the sides of the cage and kept in an upright position by their cues being drawn tightly through a transverse bar at the top of the cage. The most stern measures to punish criminals and to deter evil-doers from committing crime were adopted and carried into prompt and merciless execution by the authorities. The situation demanded it.

Such were the conditions that confronted the new Viceroy, Ho. &c.

Tao Chen, on taking the seals and assuming the duties of his office. Although over 70 years of age and a sufferer from phthisis, he made a searching, personal investigation of them and their causes, apparent and otherwise. The officials, literati, gentries, and wealthy bankers and merchants were given to understand that he desired their co-operation in enforcing law and order and in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Canton, and, indeed of the two provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. They responded with alacrity, and as a result the situation, socially and in a business sense, is in every way most encouraging. On all sides the change for the better is apparent, the anticipated means of employment for the idle workpeople lending a bright aspect to the situation. Undisputed firmness, prudence, energy, and statesmanlike sagacity have characterized his career since his arrival and mark him as the most public-spirited and progressive Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

for many years.

There are now at this port
4 French gunboats, the "Styx", "Coralanche",
"Aiguis", and "Vigilante", 2 British,
the "Firebrand" and the "Robin", and
2 German, the "Daguer" and the
"Shamien". There are no United
States gunboats here.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWag
U. S. Consul



6/10. 01 JH

No. 107.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 30th 1891.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

APR 19 1901 Form.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

John

Abstract of Contents.

Memorials presented by H. E. Nicolson, of Kwang Tung & Kwang Si, to the Throne suggesting Reform methods.

Consular Bureau
JUL 18 1901

No. 107

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

May 30th 1901

Honorable David I. Keill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N^o. 99 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have obtained from He. Ke. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, verified copies of the Memorials which he has presented to the Throne suggesting Reform methods. The following are literal translations thereof:

Memorial for the Dismissal of the Eunuchs

The memorialist, with a view to promoting the prosperity of the State, humbly request the dismissal of the evil habit, which has prevailed over some thousands of years, and beg Your Majesties' Sacred Glance upon my memorial.

I beg to say that the prosperity of a State depends upon the virtue of the ruler. Since the Ancient time to the present, not one of the

ruler, who has associated with superior men, has
 been able to enjoy tranquility, and not one of
 those, who has associated with mean fellows has
 been able to avoid disturbance. The number of affairs
 of so many people, and the international affairs of
 the Foreign countries, as well as the home affairs
 of the Palace, all depend upon the Emperor alone
 to arrange. The Emperor occupies the highest
 position, but suffers the hardest work. Although
 he associates with upright, honest, enlightened and
 effective men, to consult about the arrangement
 of his hard work, there is still some reason to fear
 that he cannot have all affairs properly arranged.
 If he associates with the mean fellows, is it not
 possible that the Empire would be in great danger?
 Though the mean fellows are not all treacherous,
 and traitorous yet they have no knowledge of
 classics and the reason of affairs. They are quite
 near to the Emperor and wait upon him all
 day and night. They do every thing according to
 the wishes of the Emperor. Thus the virtue of the
 Emperor may be diminished. The statesman -
 though some are not virtuous, are not near so
 close to the Emperor. Those, who are too near, and
 too close to the Emperor are the Eunuchs. The

The Emperor, who is so near to the eunuchs will be certainly far away from virtuous men, associating with the eunuchs he does not understand the practice of virtue, and does not know his faults committed. An obstacle is put between the intercourse of the Emperor and the people, so the Emperor does not know his people, and the people do not know the Emperor. The cause is simply produced by the eunuchs. It is recorded in many pages of the histories that in ancient times eunuchs gave great trouble to the State on account of their interference with national affairs. So they do not only cause the diminishment of the Emperor's virtue but also give troubles to the State.

The rules of Our Dynasty are very strict, by them the eunuchs are prohibited from hearing the national affairs. Such prosperity in this respect is very much better than that of the past, but I, the memorialist, am humbly of opinion that to dismiss an evil habit is the same as to mow grass. If it is not cut from the very root, it will soon grow up again. It is better to get rid of the

root in order to prevent its evil growth. Your Majesty, Emperor is young and rejuvenating your virtue. Would you lend yourself to the Eunuchs when they are near to you? But for the sake of maintaining the prosperity for thousands and thousands of generations I have to direct your sacred attention to this.

The employment of Eunuchs in ancient times was because of the number of Imperial concubines, but your Majesty has very few. Moreover you have many handmaids to wait upon you. The appointments in the Palace, held by Eunuchs, can be filled by students who may be appointed instead. Now that the Court has gone to Si on, there are still so many Eunuchs following. I think it is the proper time to dismiss all the Eunuchs with the exception of 20 or 30 old and attentive ones; when the Court returns to Peking, I request Your Majesty will instruct the Princes, Dukes and Ministers to fix a rule for the Palace, that no Eunuchs will forever after be employed there. So the evil habit that has prevailed over thousands of years will be wiped out by Your Majesty.

This will not only produce the prosperity of the State but also be an interesting page of our History in future.

After the present great trouble the situation of China is indeed serious, I essentially perused the Imperial Decree 'In order to re-organize the Government, changes must be made.' Although there are many things which should be changed, yet they will be memorialized to you by the ministers in the Capital and the Provinces, I am of the opinion moreover, that the dismissal of the Eunuchs which seems to be of no great importance, is indeed very essential. If this evil habit shall not be eradicated, it will be impossible to adopt any reform methods to strengthen the country. Moreover no great nation in the world employs Eunuchs except China which has always been ridiculed by Foreigners for this. If Your Majesty the Emperor will order the dismissal of the Eunuchs, all Foreigners will respect and honor you, therefore the dismissal of Eunuchs also affects the intercourse of Foreign nations. I, being a Minister

of the Province, should not interfere with the affairs of the Capital, but as I am enjoying high Imperial favor without being able to repay a particle, I humbly present this proposition for the Imperial perusal, and await Your Majesties' instructions.

Memorial for the establishment of schools and the alteration of the system of examinations by He. K. Tao Chen, the Viceroy of the Tso Kwoangs and H. K. Tai San, the Governor of Kwoangtung.

We, the memorialists, prostrate, request the establishment of schools and the alteration of the system of examinations so as to get capable men and educated, to pass the hard time. We present the propositions and beg Your Majesties' Sacred Glance upon them.

We humbly state that on the 10th day of the 12th moon of the 27th year K.S. an Imperial Decree was issued saying:

In all the lands, the national affairs concerning the officials and the people, the

establishment of schools, the system of examinations, the military preparations, and the method of devising funds, changes must be made, the ministers should make propositions thereon and present them to the Throne for execution, for changes must be made in order to re-organise the Government. We looking upwards, perceive that Our Majesties' designs are profound, taking warning of the past and care of the future, and having a strong desire to reform. All of which call forth unspeakable admiration. On reviewing this we sigh mournfully with tears in our eyes.

We humbly find, that the most essential thing in ruling a country is the selection of capable men, and the only way of having capable men is through the establishment of schools. In ancient times up to the Sam Tai Dynasty, no examinations were held, but only public schools were established. In the Hean Dynasty, examinations of students were held; these students still came from the schools. Afterwards, the system of

Examinations, was carried on, and in the Tang Dynasty officials were appointed entirely from the result of examinations. In the Dynasties of Sung, Yen and Ming, officials were made in the same way as in the Tang Dynasty. Although the examinations were held on different subjects, poems, composition, essays etc., yet during that time numerous capable men were obtained to promote the prosperity of the respective Dynasties because the subjects examined were not considered as rhetorical talking. But anyhow, the system of examination was not perfect. Now in the West, no such system of examinations has ever been held. In the different nations the best officials are graduates public schools and colleges. This is exactly the same as the rules of the Tang Dynasty demanded. Foreign nations have now public schools, colleges and universities, whilst in ancient times China had her schools of students, schools of elected students and school of educated students.

In the 24th year of an Imperial

Decree was issued ordering the Boards to make regulations for the Peking University. Now it is the proper time to carry out the regulations and make a little change. In every village public schools for boys should be established and the people should be allowed to start schools to teach boys the simple and easy last - filial books and classics - so that the boys will understand the principles.

They should also teach them the reasons of affairs, so that they will gain useful knowledge. In every district small schools, in every prefecture, middle schools, in every provincial capital, Great or High schools, and in the Capital, Government schools, should be established and the expenses should be paid by the Government. The old universities should be changed into public schools. In Europe and Japan, there are many kinds of schools, but what is much needed in China is a school for teaching the system of Government. So a special school should be established.

That school should be divided into

two branches, one for teaching the domestic affairs that is the transaction of the business of the people, the other for teaching the international affairs, that is the transaction of business with foreign countries. The books which should be used in that school are; for the domestic affairs — Chinese classics, history, principles of nature, and the propositions made by the high statesmen of the past, concerning the system of Government, as well as the laws, regulations, and the system of Government of Foreign nations; for the international affairs — Foreign customs, domestic laws, international laws, treaties, Geography, history, and also the Chinese ancient and present books. Although astronomy, Geography, mathematics, map-drawing and the language of different countries are not all easy for every student to learn yet each student must apply for study in one branch. The students should be examined according to the way of the Sung Dynasty, by giving marks on each

subject and according to the way of Foreign
 countries by having monthly and quarterly
 examinations the examined papers to be
 arranged by counting the number of marks.
 So it will be much better than to examine
 students in one single day. The students
 should begin from easy lessons and get on
 gradually. After a certain number of
 years the educated students will obtain
 the title of graduates of the 1st. or 2nd.
 Degree; after which they will be promoted
 to the Government school. If they can pass
 the examinations of the Government school
 they will be appointed to official posts.
 Those who are acquainted with the do-
 mestic affairs will be appointed as the
 members of the Six Boards or Magis-
 trates in the Provinces or Directors of
 Studies; and those who are acquainted
 with the international affairs will be
 appointed as the members of the Tsung-
 Li Tamen or officials in the Open Ports
 or Secretaries of the Chinese Legations
 or Consuls or they will be sent abroad
 to complete their studies. Those who are

well acquainted with both domestic and international affairs will be placed by special favor in high posts. But of the students it must be found first that they are honest and attentive and that they can carry on what they have learned. They should be promoted by degrees, so as to avoid the possession of merely a name without effects. In all the public and other schools foreign professors should be engaged. When the students pass the examinations in their respective schools, certificates will be given to them from their schools. In future nobody, whether Manchian or Chinese, can be made an official unless he has got a certificate from the schools, so all officials will be educated and able to give effective results from their studies. If schools be largely established then ability and talent will be inexhaustible and the court will get the help of capable men to arrange all things.

With reference to the schools of commerce, agriculture, manufacture, chemistry, and medicine, the people should be allowed to erect such schools, and in the Government

school special departments of each respective branch should be established. The educated students who are graduates of such schools erected by the people should then be sent to the Government schools and subsequently appointments should be given to those educated students according to what they have learned.

If Your Majesty be of opinion that public schools can not be easily established and capable men can not be obtained soon enough to solve the present difficulty as the Government is now in want of the capable men, I beg to request Your Majesty to order the triennial examinations of this year and next year to be held according to the Imperial Decree issued in the 6th moon of the 24th year K.S. the competitors to be examined in Chinese history and the system of Government at the first time; on their general knowledge of the system of Foreign Governments and science at the second time; and in the Chinese classics and essays at the 3rd time. a list of the names of the competitors who have passed should be issued at each time

so that the number of competitors will be gradually decreased. Those who pass the three-times-examination will become graduates, so the examiners will find it easy to arrange the examined papers and true ability can be easily obtained. Thus, it would be better than by the usual way of holding examinations: I beg Our Majesties will instruct the Boards to amend and publish the regulations settled in the 24th year K.S. The triennial examinations should be entirely stopped as soon as the public schools give effective results, so that the students of the Empire will be under one power or course of education. True ability will be thus ascertained and obtained. The foundation of the prosperity of the State is indeed based on this.

I further beg to say that all people whether officers or students should understand the principles of moderation, but the power of concerting them is in the hands of the Government. As is the ancient saying: "If the Government is pure, the officials will be purified, and

if the officials are pure the people will be purified," so, it is necessary to let all officials, high and low advise each other, and let all students know that when they become officials they should work for the Government and the people and not for themselves or for the benefit of their families. In that way the ambition of the students will be perfectly correct and that of the officials will be so too.

This may be compared with a river, when it is silted, it is most necessary to clear off from the course ~~how to open~~ the mouth.

We, after thorough consultation, being of the same opinion, and laying before Your Majesties our poor and limited experience now present the propositions of which it is easily possible to form a decision, for Your Imperial consideration and await Your Majesties' instructions for their execution through the Boards.

We again beg to add that, according to law, no proposition should be made about the examination when it is going to be held, but now under such hard times and serious conditions, in

compliance with the Imperial Decree directing
as to propose reform methods. We have to
send up this memorial, humbly petitioning
Your Majesties to give it Your Imperial
regard. We also add that this memorial
is written by your humble servant Tao Men.

Memorial for the alteration of
the system of Military Examinations
by He. Te. Tao Men, Viceroy of the
Two Kwangs..

I, the memorialist, beg to say that
changes must also be made in the system
of military examinations. If the com-
petitors are examined in firing guns, and
allowed to practice at home, more serious
troubles will be created, therefore military
schools and naval schools should be established.
But if such schools shall be established in
all of the provinces at one time, it will
be very difficult to get so many good
teachers for them all; the students
will not be properly trained and no
effective result will be given, so I first

request the suspension of the present Military examinations, so that the students may be able to learn well, and ability may be obtained: When I was the Viceroy of Shen-Kan I had on the 20th of the 4th moon of the 24th year K.S. made propositions about the alteration of the system of a military examinations. Besides sending copies of the propositions then made, to the Cabinet and the Board of War for consideration, I beg to request Your Majesties will give Your Sacred Glance upon this memorial and order the Prince and Ministers to have all the propositions investigated and carried out.

Memorial for the alteration of the system of the military examinations presented in the 24th year K.S. by He. K. Tao Kien, Viceroy of Shen-Kan, and He. K. Hsiao Chue the Provincial Director of Education of Kan-Son.

We, the memorialist, request permission to present propositions for the

alteration of the present system of Military Examinations, and beg Our Majesty's Sacred Glance upon the memorial.

We have received from the Board of War a despatch stating that Tung Lee and Kao Sik Chennq memorialized the Throne requesting the special establishment of Military Examinations, and Wang Wei Shun requested the alteration of the system of the Military Examinations by examining the competitors in guns. The Board of War had their propositions investigated and twice memorialized the Throne on the subject, and the Board sent the copies of the memorials to the Viceroy and Governors of the different Provinces directing them to make propositions on this subject.

We are of opinion that the proposed alteration of the system of Military Examinations is made for the sake of getting capable men, but before the alteration is commenced, precautions must be taken to avoid future troubles. As was stated in the memorials of the Board thorough

consultation produces perfect results. It is indeed true.

Taking the memorials of the Board into consideration we think that some points have to be amended and changed such as: "The students are not allowed to join the schools unless they have obtained the 1st degree," and the students will be still examined by the Provincial Director of Education, and are allowed to practice the firing of guns at home," and the students are not divided into Caval and Military students."

... We humbly find that in the West, the nations enlist the soldiers; they also establish Military schools to train trustworthy people, who must have got certificates from the Grammatical schools that they have learned mathematics. Some of the soldiers of foreign countries do not know reading and writing. The commanders are all educated men and well acquainted with military affairs. This is a great difference between China and other foreign nations. In China civil and military are divided into two separate parties, the

military officials are mostly ignorant of records and cannot read and write. They depend upon their secretaries or assistants, who often cause serious trouble. Now the system of the military examinations is going to be changed by examining the competitors in guns if it would not matter whether or not they know reading and writing the robbers and pirates would succeed in obtaining a degree. Troubles will become more serious. Men who have got the 1st degree will be sent to a Military school to learn Philosophy, Geography, military affairs and other appropriate studies. To appoint men as was done and think to get good results before, would be same as to expect a man to run before he can walk.

I think it is better to establish schools similar to the Grammatical schools of foreign countries. Strong and clever students ambitious to enter them who have a little knowledge of Chinese literature will be selected by the magistrates. This is one point in the memorial of the Board that should be changed:

As the condition of China is in such

serious state, the system of the civil examinations should also be changed. If the military examination will still be held by the Provincial Director of Education, it would be too difficult for him to hold both civil and military examinations.

The professors of the schools who are quite close to the students, must know thoroughly the ability of the students. They can examine the students by daily task and by monthly and quarterly examinations. Those who are found to be always good, will be considered as the graduates. It will much better than the present system - examining the competitors on one day only.

There is a great difference between the Navy and the Army, in foreign countries. They are two special branches of studies. Now we call all the students military graduates and do not distinguish between navy or army. The students are all being examined only in guns of what use there will be the graduates? Any one can tell.

At the commencement of the alteration of the system, it is necessary to distinguish

between the navy and the army. In the provinces along the sea, Naval schools should be established wherein the students will be taught by both Chinese and Foreign professors, astronomy; navigation, steering, drilling, torpedos, and machines. After a certain number of years an Admiral will be appointed by the Emperor to hold examinations with the Foreign professors, examining the students in navigation, and other objects they have learned. Then the students will be again examined by the Viceroy and Governor in writing compositions on naval and military affairs. Those who pass the examinations will obtain the 1st Degree, and will be sent to the Board of Admiralty, or the High Commissioner of Trade of the Northern or Southern Ports to be examined again. Those who pass this examination will get the 2nd Degree.

The students of the Army schools should be taught among other suitable things drilling, target practice, mathematics, ways of fighting, sorts of

digging trenches, building forts, map-drawing, manufacture of weapons and explosives etc.

after a certain number of years, they should be examined by the professors and the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and Tactai, in what they have learned. They should be again examined by the Viceroy and Governor in writing compositions on military affairs. Those who get the most marks will obtain the 1st. degree and will be sent to the Board of War or the High Commissioners of Trade of the Northern or Southern Ports to be examined again. Those who pass this final examination will get the 2nd Degree.

The graduates of the 2nd degree of both the army and navy will be again examined together by the Princes and Ministers appointed by the Emperor.

Those who pass this examination will get the 3rd degree so that very capable men may be obtained. This is the second point in the memorial of the Board that should be changed.

Foreign soldiers understand not

only the firing of guns but also the military affairs, Geography, the system of training soldiers in all countries, the principles of manufacturing guns, other weapons and explosives. If they do not learn them in schools or training, it is impossible for them to know such things. In the memorial of the Board, it was stated that competitors are allowed to practice the firing of guns at home, and Wong Wei Shun said that competitors are allowed to buy guns for themselves. This is the cause of trouble. The competitors have no teachers at home and no books to learn; they only fire guns all the day. They may too use the guns for their own wicked purposes, although their names are engraved in the guns. This practice is of no use, so unless an alteration is made in this system of military training and examinations, in reality it may become worse than useless.

I am of opinion that people must not be allowed to buy guns and practice at home. They should learn in the military schools, where guns

are to be prepared for them by skilled officials, and the guns should not be allowed to be taken out of the schools. This is the third point in the memorial of the Board that should be changed.

I further beg to say that to adopt Reform methods, it is necessary to get rid of entirely the old habit, if we still adhere to the old habits it will be of great inconvenience.

If in the Capital and the Provinces along the sea, military and naval schools are established the graduates of the 1st and 2nd Degrees, and all military officials, will come from such schools. The educated students of the military and naval schools of a few Provinces, will be enough to be employed in the 20 Provinces at the outset. Before the commencement of the alteration of the present system of Military Examinations it is necessary to stop the present existing system of Military Examinations, so that the students may be gradually educated and become effective officials. If on account of financial difficulty, schools can not largely established and competitors are therefore

allowed to fire guns at home, or examinations will be held immediately after the establishment of such schools, it would bear merely the name of changing the system but no desirable or effective results would follow.

The graduates of the 1st and 2nd degrees of the old system should be allowed to join any camp and be there employed.

It does matter whether or not the new propositions will promptly come into operation but we beg to request the suspension of the present existing system of the military examination.

The memorialists, laying before Your Majesties their limited and humble experience, now present the foregoing propositions for the Imperial perusal and await Your Majesties' instructions.

It is my conviction, that Viceroy Tao Men is thoroughly sincere in all of the Reform suggestions he has made to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. As yet he has received no replies to any of his Memorials the first of which

was forwarded to Hsiao in Kowloon, the end
of April, 1901, the others following early in
May, 1901.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Respectfully,
H. S. Benson.

6/10.01.84.

110
No. 108.

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China, June 8th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McElwade

To the Department of State.

form.
20
Ack

Subject:

Missionary Conference at Canton

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clipping



No. 108.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, June 3rd 1901.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to your
notice the enclosed clipping from the
"China Mail" of June 1st 1901.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McRae
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure:

Newspaper Clipping.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

June 3rd 1901

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901

Missionary Conference at Canton.

The bi-monthly conference was held at the house of the Rev. Mr Paton, Kuk Fau, on the 29th May. The Rev. W. Clayson was the essayist. The conference passed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to the U.S. Consul (Mr R. M. McWade) in acknowledgment of the many services he has rendered to the missionary body in general, as well as his own countrymen.

6/11. 01 83

1/6



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2nd 1901.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Trade inquiries.

July 19/1901

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing replies to Alex Chemical Co,
Osaka, & the E. M. Burrows Co.

No. 109.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China. June 2nd 1908.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith,
replies to trade inquiries from the Kellogg
Chemical Co, Chicago, Ill., Oscar Kohn,
New York, and the E. J. Burrows Co.,
Portland, Maine.

I am, Sir,

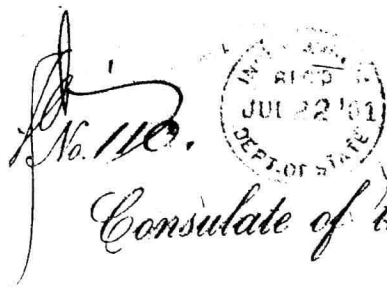
Your Obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul.

Three Enclosures.

6/mr. 01 J₁



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 14th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

Subject:

Trade Conditions in China.

AUG 8 1901

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Copy of Despatch to Hon. A. J. Squires, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Peking in re Trade conditions and the furtherance of American interests in South China.

Consular Bureau.
JUL 29 1901

No. 110

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 14th 1891

Honorable David S. Heill.
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith,
copy of my despatch N^o 48 to the Honorable
H. S. Squiers, U. S. Charge d' Affaires, Peking,
in re trade conditions and the furtherance of
American interests in South China.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

C. Put M. Mc Wadd
U. S. Consul.

N^o 48

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA. June, 14th 1901

Hon. H. F. Squiers
U. S. Legation
Peking,
China.

Sir:

With my despatch N^o 44, addressed to you I enclosed my N^o 100. to the State Department, which treated of trade conditions, etc. in South China. That despatch was prepared in accordance with your instructions in despatches N^{os} 902 and 919, dated March 14, 1901 and April 30th, 1901 respectively, directing me "to prepare and forward a full report on the subject of the furtherance of American trade in China." - N^o 902 directed also information to be transmitted to you "as to what particular measures may be best for our interests." I have the honor to present the following recommendations as the results of my own personal experience and of further diligent inquiry in relation thereto:

1 The immediate granting or establishment at Canton, or in its immediate vicinity, of an American separate concession, where our merchants and nationals could erect

residential and office buildings and go-downs, where the products of American industry could be properly displayed and sold, and where native merchants, manufacturers, silk culturists, tea growers, and others could freely view and examine such exhibits. Shamoen, the island owned and known as the French and British Concession, is so overcrowded, that exorbitant rentals are demanded for all buildings, each year marking a notable increase in each of said rentals. There is no more vacant ground on Shamoen for building or other purposes, and the prevalence of the plague, cholera, and other deadly diseases incidental to this section, acts as a sure preventive against any suicidal attempts to "crowd in" more buildings. In view of my own practical experience here, and that of intelligent broad-minded merchants, native and foreign, I assure you, that an American (separate) concession would give a decided and prosperous impetus to American trade in South China. Such concerns as the Standard Oil Company, and the Sperm Oil Company would, I have been assured by their representatives, be only too glad of an opportunity of erecting and owning

buildings on such a concession, radiating from which, they could do an immense and a much more profitable trade not only in the interior but in the many large towns and villages that are situated on the banks of the Pearl, East, West, and North Rivers.

2. That every port on the sea-coast of China, and the towns and villages built on or near the banks of her rivers should be open to American commerce.

3. That the interior of China should be open to American commerce, free communication everywhere being not only permitted and authorized but absolutely protected by the authorities, both civil and military.

4. Piracy, that standing and dangerous menace to American and foreign commerce generally, on the Pearl, East, West, and North Rivers should be absolutely wiped out, the haunts of the pirates destroyed, and a constant, vigilant patrol of small gunboats maintained on those rivers. The British, French, and Germans have a mosquito fleet of small and light draught gunboats in these waters for the protection of the

commerce of their respective countries. And, although, some of our corporations, the Standard Oil Company for instance, are continually sending their junks loaded with their merchandise to consignees along those waterways we have not one American gunboat to protect them. Through the depredations of the pirates many of those consignees lose yearly cargoes amounting in value to considerable sums of money.

5. Our flag should float and should be "in evidence" in every Province, city, town and village of any importance in the Empire. As stated in some of my previous despatches there are many large and flourishing cities and towns, on the sea-coast, and on the Pearl, East, West and North Rivers where our flag has never been seen by the natives. This should not be. It is a duty that we owe to our country to make the Chinese familiar with our flag and with our country's products of all kinds.

6. American merchants and business men generally should be permitted and legally authorized not alone to trade but to reside

in, to own property, and to establish factories and other business enterprises in the interior and at the all of the Chinese ports.

7. American citizens should be allowed to own and operate gold, silver, copper, coal, salt and other mines, to construct and operate railways, and telegraph and telephone lines and to own wharves and landings for steamboat and other commercial purposes.

8. American trade-marks and patents should be absolutely protected from infringement by natives or others, and all parties convicted of infringing thereon should suffer appropriate punishment in the shape of fines or imprisonment, or both.

Laws for the protection of said trade-marks and patent rights should be uniform throughout the Chinese Empire, and attempts to establish special laws thereon for different provinces energetically and emphatically discontinued.

9. The lekin and fort taxes were originally levied to cover certain alleged "war expenses," such as the construction and equipment of forts, and the payment of indemnities.

Although the occasion for the imposition and collection of such taxes has long passed away they are still continued, and in many of the provinces are largely used for governmental and official purposes. I do not see how or why their abolition would inure to the benefit of American commerce. I feel satisfied that their continuance — especially when the rates are not made excessive on any special article of export like silk — is beneficial to us; because, as a rule, the imposts on all foreign goods are equal and are paid by the native merchants of "a fair field and no favor" we are satisfied because American goods of all kinds speedily distance all competitors, after they have been properly introduced. Apropos of that assertion, it is a fact already well-known in South China that American goods need no favor. The latest instance in that direction is a line of underwear, for men and women only recently imported from the United States. It is woven of silk and cotton, is offered at a comparatively low price, is not of poor material or "Monck" (as the native

merchants contemptuously style inferior stuff), and it sells rapidly all over the Southern Provinces. In fact wherever it is shown in competition with the British, French and German goods it captures the market. Therefore I favor the continuance of the lekin and port taxes because they help the Provincial and other authorities in paying the current official and other expenses and they do not militate in the slightest respect against our interests, commercial or otherwise.

All of the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae.
U. S. Consul.

7/10/01 *JK*

No. 111.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 18th 1901.

Mr. Robert C. McWade

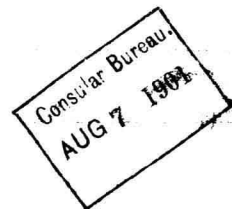
To the Department of State

Subject:

re, Sick Association of America,

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a communication addressed to
the President of Sick Association of America.



Forwarded to Lambert Aug 10/1901.

No. 1111

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June, 18th 189, 1901.

Honorable David D. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to enclose a communication addressed to the Honorable Catholina Lambert, President of the Silk Association of America, which if found satisfactory, I respectfully ask to be transmitted to him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Madsen.
U. S. Consul.

7/1-01 83

No. 112

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 18th 1901.



Mr. Robert C. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

Gaffney Carpet Manufacturing Co.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a communication addressed to
the President of the Gaffney Carpet Mfg. Co.



Forwarded to Gaffney Carpet Mfg. Co., Aug. 10/1901.

No. 112

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 18th 1891

Honorable David S. Hall
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose a communication addressed to Mr. J. C. Bierck, President and Treasurer, The Gaffney Carpet Manufacturing Company, which if found satisfactory, I respectfully ask to be transmitted to him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Wm. M. McRae
U. S. Consul.

716.01 84

No. 113.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 25th 1891.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

re Plague in this Consular District.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing reports for the information of the
Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service.

16/113

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 25th 1901

Honorable David I. Heill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Press Copy to Mr. H. S.
Rec'd by form Aug 19, 1901.

Sir:

On June 11th, 1901, I received the following letter of instructions:

"Department of State,

Washington,

May 1, 1901.

Robert Mc. McCade, Esquire,

Consul of the United States,

Canton, China.

Sir:—

I have to apprise you of the receipt of a letter dated the 29th ultimo from the Secretary of the Treasury in which he requests that you be instructed to forward periodically, for the information of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, all the information in your possession regarding the prevalence of bubonic plague in Canton and surrounding districts.

You will please forward this information

as requested.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Sgd. Thos. W. Bridler
Third Assistant Secretary."

On June 11th 1901, I addressed a circular note, of which the following is a true copy, to each of the American Medical and other Missionaries in the Province of Kwangtung:

Canton, China, June 11th 1901

Dr. John McSwan M.D.

Dear Sir:

Please forward to me, periodically, for the information of the U. S. Department of State, and the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service all the reliable information that you can gather regarding the prevalence of the bubonic plague in your District and its vicinity.

Please include all existing plague conditions and let your reports thereon be thorough and exhaustive.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant
Sgd. Robert Mc. McWade
U. S. Consul

It is to be remembered that Kwangtung is 79,456 square miles in extent, that it has no railroads and that its means of communication, either overland or by the many waterways through its interior, are precarious on account of the long distances between villages, or the slowness of the chair-bearers on land and of the junks, and lorchas on the rivers and creeks, the latter of which are infested with bands of robbers or pirates who seem to be as ubiquitous as they are audacious in their operations. Those conditions are the chief causes of the continual delay in the transmission of all correspondence of ~~an~~ ^{an} official business, ^{or} private or social nature, and are self-explanatory of the apparent tardiness of the replies to my circular note.

The first replies which I quote herewith relate to Canton and its vicinity. Canton is the chief treaty port of Southern China. It is situated on the banks of the Pearl or Canton River and its silk, matting, black-wood, tea, and other industries afford profitable employment to its over two millions

of population, as well as to another half million Cantonese, who live entirely on the sampans, launches, junks, flower-boats and other craft which swarm on the river and its adjacent creeks.

The following are the answering reports:

"Canton, China, June 20th 1901
Hon. Robert Mc. McCade, Esq.
United States Consul

Canton.
Dear Mr. McCade.

In response to your request for reliable information regarding the prevalence of Bubonic Plague in Canton, the conditions under which it exists or develops, and our method of treating the same at this Hospital, I have the honor to report as follows:-

Prevalence:- During my frequent visits in and about the City of Canton, I heard of a few sporadic cases as early as February of this present year but saw none until in March when cases of Plague began to appear off the Hongkong

steamers. Reliable reports reached us during
 March, that this dread disease prevailed to
 a considerable extent in Chian Tung, a large
 village about fifteen miles South-west of
 Canton. During April the number of sporadic
 cases increased in Canton, but did not reach
 epidemic proportions. The entire number of
 cases per diem hardly exceeding twenty five.
 Early in May, in a district in the Western
 suburb of the City, called San-ho-ki there
 rose from ten to twenty deaths daily for
 about two weeks, when the disease again
 subsided in that locality. Again, at about
 the same time, the disease reached epidemic
 proportions in the region of the Little North
 gate of the City, some fifteen or twenty deaths
 occurring daily for about two weeks. With
 the exception of these two localities, I do not
 think the disease has existed in epidemic
 form in Canton during this present year,
 and indeed for several years past. Since the
 latter part of May, there has been a distinct
 subsidence of disease, but there are still a
 good many sporadic cases occurring through-
 out the City and on the Hoang-poo of

the river. Within a few days I have visited the head quarters of a large charitable work, which is conducted by Chinese, for the relief of Plague patients. Two large boats, one for men and one for women, capable of holding twenty five or thirty patients each, were for the accomodation of patients, a third boat being reserved for nurses and attendants. I found these thoroughly clean and well ventilated, the patients being well provided for. Chinese physicians visited the boats each morning and evening. I was shown the records in connection with this work, and noted the following numbers, which covered the twelve days previous to my visit.

Patients received from Hongkong steamers,	21
Canton City,	27
Other places,	9
Total	57

Of this number, there were discharged cured, 9 cases
Total, 48.

I may mention that those engaged in this work have sent boats to all the steamers arriving from Hongkong, for the special purpose of taking off all Plague cases or

the bodies of those who have died while on the way up from Hongkong. The work is conducted free of charge.

I have just received from the two native charity organizations in Canton the following items.

Number of free coffins provided during the past 4 months.

by Oi Yut Tsung. 62. 1128.

during same time last year. 160.

This year's excess 968

provided by Shuang Tsai native hospital

during past four months. 240.

same time last year. 180

This year's excess 60.

As the large majority of cases of Plague occurs among the poorer classes, I consider the above figures as indicating to some extent the prevalence of the disease. I may mention also that there has been no marked increase in the price of coffins in Canton, which would indicate there was no very excessive demand.

Conditions favoring the development of Plague: These are summed up in a lack of fresh air and sunshine, poor feeding, overcrowding, and an utter disregard of the ordinary laws of cleanliness and sanitation.

Rats are the principal carriers of the poison.

Treatment: In a large general hospital like the Medical Missionary Society's institution, it would not be possible to receive, with safety, Plague patients, but we have never refused to attend cases which apply to us for aid. Our method is to either place these cases in boats out on the river, or treat them in their homes providing proper accommodations were furnished. We have had in all, about one hundred cases during the past four months. The usual mortality of about 90% has prevailed. A considerable number of cases apply to us more for diagnosis than anything else and we are often unable to retain the patients under observation. In the various forms of treatment we have tried the result has been very much the same. The free administration of carbolic acid internally does not commend itself to us, largely on account of the dangerous depression it may induce. The usual method is to reduce the temperature and keep it down with Phenacine or one of the coal tar derivatives, and with the

hazards of stichnia nit. and alcoholic stimulants, sustain the vital powers of the patients. Prejudice on the part of the Chinese, and a lack of a proper supply of serum, have prohibited a practical application of that treatment as either a cure or preventive. I have rarely found the disease present where there was a fair amount of fresh air and sunlight.

In closing, I may mention that this report, brief and imperfect as it is, is based on my own personal observation and experience. I have been in all sections of the city and am thrown in daily contact with hundreds of the Chinese. Many of the reports given out from Canton are mere minor and nothing more. There are almost no reliable statistics to which we can resort in order to form a correct opinion. So far as I am aware, the prevalence of Plague this year has not disturbed the social or commercial life about us, as it did during the first epidemic early in 1894, and again, to a slight extent, in 1898.

I remain, dear sir
Very faithfully yours,
Sigs. John Mc. Swan Mc. D.
Surgeon in charge of the Canton Hospital.

Canton, June 14th 1901.
Hon. R. Mc McCade
U. S. Consul.
Dear Mr. McCade:

Your circular requesting information as to the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague is before me.

It is quite prevalent in Canton at present. Pupils in all three of Mrs. Graves' day schools have died from it recently, and the attendance in one school has been much reduced. It seems to be becoming endemic in Canton, though it is more violent in some years than in others.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that it is propagated by rats, which are attacked by the disease in persons and run about in a dazed state and try to get into the houses as far from the ground as they can, ascending to the 2nd and 3rd stories.

The treatment is a very important point. ~~at~~ ^{at} Hong Kong 94 p.c. of those who come under the care of the English doctors, die. This is a fearful mortality. The Chinese treatment may be empirical yet if they succeed in ~~saving~~ ^{saving} their patients it is worth examining

into. One of my members has quite a reputation as a specialist in plague cases. His patients have put out small placards saying that he cures 90% of his patients. He tells me this is exaggerated but that about 60% of his patients recover. He says that many cases are hopeless. If they have diarrhoea and cannot see a lamp waved before them or their tongues and pulse do not change after one dose of his medicine he has no hope. He says the poison is in the blood, and his principle is to remove it by diaphoretics, and a gentle aperient. He uses local applications to the buboes and says they either subside and are scattered or grow pale and flabby. Some of the Chinese depend much on rubbing the skin of the chest and limbs. The Chinese treatment seems to be to try and "purify the blood", as they say, by diaphoretics, diuretics and local treatment of the buboes to dissipate them.

I mention this simply as a matter of information. Perhaps something is worth trying in view of the 94% of mortality in the Keongkang Hospital.

Yours truly
 Sigd. Geo. R. H. Graves, M.D."

Ta Li, situated on the banks of the Pearl River, has a population of about 5,000, is about two miles by water from Canton and is almost immediately opposite the south-east end of Shamoen. The following report is from that locality:-

"Asylum for the Insane."

Ta Li, June 25th 1901.

Bubonic Plague has been prevailing in Canton and vicinity as an epidemic for three or four months. In my immediate neighborhood the deaths have been comparatively few. None of the cases have been under my observation. My medical attendant has seen three cases, two of which he reports as recovered. The treatment which I recommend is.

1st Place the patient in an open room, or better in a boat on the river with unrestricted access of fresh air.

2nd Give fractional doses of calomel repeated every half hour, or hour till action is produced. Use at the same time an antiseptic internally.

3rd Antiseptic compresses to Buboes, which are to be opened as soon pus is formed.

No statistics are obtainable in Canton

to show the mortality. A very significant indication is the increased number of coffin shops, which have sprung up in my immediate vicinity.

Sig^d J. S. Ken M.D.
Surgeon in charge

Shao-tow, with a population of about 40,000, lies on the northern bank of the River Hean, and directly opposite to the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, an unfavorable position as regards typhoons, which almost yearly sweep with terrific force across the lower coast of China, destroying many lives and considerable property. It is the shipping port for Chao-Chow, and the seat of the local government, which is 25 miles inland and down the Hea for which is about 40 miles up the Hean. Shao-tow is the headquarters for American missionaries laboring on the eastern border of the Kwang-lung Province. Here are the reports from that section.

* American Baptist Mission.
Shao-tow, China June 17th 1901

Hon. Robert H. McEachern
Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 11th of June I beg leave to state that the bubonic plague has for the past three months raged with great severity and mortality in the Provinces district. Some cities and villages report the death of one tenth of the inhabitants.

Others claim that at least one fourth of the population have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. It is exceedingly difficult to give you exact statistics as there are no sanitary regulations and no health officers in the interior cities and villages. The percentage of deaths has been at least 95% of all those attacked.

The plague poison seems always to pertain to the place, clothes and bedding of the infected. Rats flies and fleas here in an indistinct manner do the work of human beings are attacked. Many villages are entirely deserted. The people being fled to hills and to the hills to escape the disease. This measure has proved a success, but few of those thus fleeing being attacked.

China furnishes the most favorable of plague conditions. filth and overcrowding everywhere reigning supreme with rats innumerable to convey the disease from one place to another. Clothing seems to have

much effect upon the poison of the disease.

My aim has been to support the patient until the force of the poison has been expended.

For this purpose I use. Linct. Eranthis. Co. Quinia Sulphur, Infusio digitalis, Arom. Spts. Ammonia and Spts. Crotonum have been used.

I have my assistants use a solution of carbolic acid and spts. Camphor as a mouth wash when they go in to an infected locality. I also have them take quinine grs. 1, three daily. Emigration and disinfection when indicated.

Regretting that I can report but little of interest or importance.

I am, Honorable Sir
Your obedient servant
Sigs. Anna M. Scott M.D.

Shanghai June 17th 1901

To

M. M. McNeill Esq.

Mr. P. Bennett

Location

Dear Mr. McNeill:

I reply to your enquiry.

of the 11th, and regarding the Epidemic, Plague I cannot furnish any statistics; the Port physician assures me there is no possibility of getting any very definite figures of deaths or cases which have recovered. But the news we get from time to time is appalling compared with the condition in previous years.

The epidemic is this year much more wide-
spread than in years past. Instead of being
confined to a few large centres it is feared of all
about in villages as well as in market towns
and cities. Some places are practically depopu-
lated, all the people having fled to the towns
or to temporary shelters in the fields or on the
hillside. In one town which I saw some time
being over 3000 the number said to be only 200
or 300 people now in the place. The plain
over across the bay in all directions where
the poor people are taking refuge from this dread
invasion. Some weeks ago I passed a village
some 60 miles from here where the people were
lying in boats or in the fields. Not week
a young man whom I sent to the town of
Stam. Leno, where they tried to use us to open
a market and failed. Some in words he says
that he was the only person left in the village;

he had been having the chapel full Sundays, but after there had been a number of deaths in the neighboring hamlet and the rats began dying in their houses the people started for the fields. He urges them to bury the rats but it is absolutely useless to attempt sanitary regulations with a lot of raw pagans here. They throw the rats into the drains or any place that is convenient. As in Kit-chang, Mr. Speicher took great pains to get instructions from three physicians and the City Elders had these embodied in a printed sheet which was put up all over the city but they kept on pitching the clothes and other effects of those who had died from plague into the streets as before and their bodies into an open lot and buried not with them in the eleventh hour had bought a large public burial ground for the city across the river.

Beside these distressing exhibitions of callousness to the spread of the disease there are many other conditions which favor the increase of contagion. There are go to the ~~dark~~ ^{dark} villas and sell plunder from infested houses. Then the Chinese festivals in honor of the gods whose protection they invoke help amazingly to scatter the poison. Many are the places of which I have heard where they

were free from the plague until a new god was installed
or an old one honored by a festivity that attracted
crowds from the surrounding region and then the
cases began to appear.

The continued weather has been in favor
of the spread of plague and unless there is more sunny
weather there is no prospect of diminution. This
far we have been spared any serious trouble or
any loss of human life, one small woman brought a
child down here but she went home and there has
been no contagion therefrom. In Sreators, the
Hospital, gates were closed and in a village
surrounded by natives there were some
cases so the people nearly all fled. We hope to
keep our place here clear a few weeks longer,
at least till the schools are dismissed and by
that time the worst of the season should be past.

Sincerely yours,
Lieut. Gen. John M. Foster.

Sreators, June 19th, 1901.

Gen. Robert M. McKade

U.S. General Canton

Dear Sir:

Your request for information

on the plague at hand. I have been inland from Swatow ever since the settlement of our case made the resumption of our work advisable. Whatever information I give must be accepted as that of a person who has no knowledge of medicine. I will also confine my remarks to the county of Shao-phen of which this is the center of our mission work is the principal city, the city through which the ports and imports for a large district pass. The city lies near the the coast on a low level plain and parts of which has been reclaimed from the sea, the land having been filled and the sea driven back by the silt from the river.

The first case of plague was reported at Kinoro in the spring of 1894, and was contracted by a visit to a city some 40 miles away. The estimated number of deaths that year was about 40.

The spring of 1899 saw a decided increase in the number of deaths. During the spring of 1900 there were perhaps an equal number of deaths, but there were many cases of recovery as many as 8 out of 10 in one family of which I had a report. As a rule the cases of recovery were marked by the quick appearance of the buboes

and by their prominence. As an epidemic the disease disappeared with August. Sporadic cases, however, are reported to have appeared on until this year in January, when it again became epidemic as the worst ever experienced. In the city of 40,000 the records of the coffin dealers show that there have been about 4000 deaths, or 10% of the population. This record doubtless contains other than deaths by plague, but it must also be remembered that those who die under ten years of age are buried without coffins, and many were older. I firmly believe that the loss of life has not been less than 10%. And the end is not yet. In those parts of the city first attacked the disease is reported to be abating, while it is increasing in other parts.

Until this year there had never been plague in any other part of this county, but this year it has appeared elsewhere in villages a few miles distant from Hong-Kong. In one of these villages the loss of life has been about 10% of the whole population and at present shows no signs of abating.

I add a few observations. The first cases

of plague are usually preceded by the death of rats in the house where the cases occur or in close proximity. Frequently the rats attacked fall from the roof to the floor and die almost immediately. At times they appear in the middle of the room, writhing about in a circle and are easily picked up. I have known families where the children were allowed to play with these sick rats with hardly need to add, most fatal results.

The first cases are usually found in shops, frequently in those of druggists and rice merchants.

The shopkeepers are the easiest victims since they are frequently confined to narrow and ill ventilated quarters and take no exercise. The women come next.

In one village where no cases of plague have yet occurred the rats have died in the house of a man recently returned from foreign parts. I doubt, I believe.

At Ningbo the disease has been worst where the drainage has been poorest.

There has been difficulty in getting men who were willing to carry off the dead

bodied. This has been a most wholly done by
 a whole of a village separated from the infected
 with the same spirit of kindness that is a great
 and the same has been a most whole of a village.
 165. A great number of these infected have been
 carried off to the back of a great of plague. That
 some of the dead of the plague, the first of the same
 of which is a great of the same of the same of
 occurred here.

The Chinese scholars, who studied
in the United States, were called
- this, or a plain scholar, to signify his plainness.

A season of rain is almost always followed by an increase of the disease, which fact is partly accounted for by the plethoric condition of the infected horses.

Dear Lady, 16.
 636.09 Gregory, Rev. and E. P. Sarsfield."

I know direct to himself, representing, not
 missionaries, that I should, upon the ground
 that I had been in only of the people stricken
 back, and I had, in my old and hands only, of
 the people, and in the old land

It leaves the oil still in position and so on

doing its deadly work there, they could be found ministering to those in the early stages of the disease and comforting and consoling the dying. I found the same conditions, the same heroism when small-pox and the cholera were epidemics. Leprosy is always here — contagious and repulsive. Its victims experience the same tender and solicitous care from the feeblest American missionaries of all denominations. During my visits to the leper villages or settlements, on the outskirts of Canton, I invariably hear of their good work and see many evidences of it.

We have, indeed, every reason to feel proud of our missionaries, men and women.

I have just received from His Excellency Wong, the Governor of Kwangsi copies of the joint proclamations issued jointly by him and His Excellency Viceroy Tao Men, but he does not refer to the plague in his accompanying official despatch, so I infer that it has made but little, if any progress in that province. Kwangsi has a population of 7,312,895 and comprises 78,250 square

miles of territory.

From Hunnan, which is 104,869 square miles in extent and has a population of 5,561,920 there are also no reports.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Robert M. La Follette
U. S. Senator.

76.01 '91

No. 114.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 29th 1891.

Mr. Robert M. Allen Wade,

To the Department of State

ACKNOWLEDGED

AUG 19 1901

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

re Municipal Annual Reports.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a reply to an inquiry from the
Editor of the Municipal Journal & Engineer.



Contents forwarded to Crandall Aug 20, 1901.

No. 114

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 29th 189 1901

Honorable David D. Keill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
my reply to an inquiry from Editor Brandall,
Municipal Journal, New York.

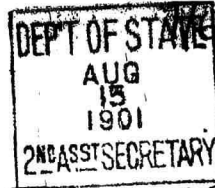
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wadg.

U. S. Consul.

No. 115.



CONSULAR BUREAU.
Ask & file
cases

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 29th 1898.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Form.
AUG 17 1901

Abstract of Contents.

Re Canton's share of the national indemnity



No. 115

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

June 29th 1891

Honorable David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 101 concerning the crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Three million taels having been fixed as Canton's share of the national indemnity, to be paid to the Foreign Powers, H. K. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Foochoang, and the local authorities of Canton, have, in conjunction with the Special Imperial Commissioner, decided to raise that amount by taxing house-property only. For every roof of the house, in which he lives, the owner must pay a tax of one dollar Mexican, per month. For every other house belonging to him the property-owner will have to pay a tax of five per cent of each month's rent. All houses the rent of which is two dollars Mexican per month, and those under that sum are exempt from the indemnity taxation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert H. Macready
W. J. Conant.

716.01 J4

116.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 1st 1890

Mr. Robert C. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

Plague in the Amoy District.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing additional reports.



No. 116

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 1st. 1901

Honorable David I. Heil

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 113, regarding plague conditions in the Province of Kwangtung I have the honor to report the receipt of the following additional communications thereon:

Canton, China, June 21st, 1901.

Hon. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Honorable Sir:

In reply to your letter for information regarding the Bubonic Plague I send the following observations:

The plague seems to travel along the great trade routes locally as well as generally. At present we find the plague from Hongkong all the way along the West River for 400 miles and the larger the trade centre the more the plague exists. Not that all the germs are carried there, but that one or two cases go there probably die and this is the match that sets on

fire the existing conditions and the scourge begins.

The first time a city or market town is attacked it carries away more than in a second or third attack. Such as in 1894 the first time it visited Canton, more died than in any year since. The same applies to Hongkong but the death rate per centage of those attacked may be more as the years go on showing that while the poison is more violent fewer persons take it.

The poison seems to be heavy and lies low, it almost always attacks those who sleep on the ground floor. Two exceptions to this rule have come under my notice. One a boys school on the second floor the other a girls school on the third floor, but afterwards when cleaning and repairs were being done a dead rat was found in each case on that floor. There is no question, but that rats are the great disseminators of the plague and when a rat is attacked it seems ever to seek the highest level it can get.

The poison is not transmitted so much from person to person as from place to person - such as if a person comes in contact with a plague patient, nurses him etc. he is not so likely to take it as a person who goes to or sleeps one night in the house where the patient contracted the disease.

Treatment:- There is no specific remedy. If possible

3

remove the patient from the place where she has contracted it at once. The main idea in treatment is to increase all the secretions by purgatives, diuretics, and Diaphoretics.

My treatment has been generally

Internally. Hydrargyri Subchloridum $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Sodii Bicarbonas 3 gr
3 or 4 times a day.

With. Acetanilidum 5 gr.
Quinine 5 gr.
3 times a day.

Externally. Heat applications to the Abdomen
Mustard Cantharis etc.

One Chinaman I treated said he had to change his clothes six times in one night he was so wet with perspiration but he was one of the few that pulled through this year.

The death rate is about 95% this year.

I am, Hon. Sir,

Yours very faithfully

Sigs. Rev. Thomas McCloy M.D.

American Southern Baptist Convention."

4

"United Brethren in Christ Mission
Honam.

Canton, China, June 29, 1901.

To

The Hon. R. Mc. McWade

Consul for the United States of America at Canton,
China.

My Dear Sir:

In response to your request for information concerning the Bubonic Plague, allow me to say in the first place, that no absolutely reliable statements can be made about it.

The disease is certainly epidemic, but both the physicians of our Mission (Drs. Shumaker and Bigler) do not regard it as contagious. A house or region, having become once infected, seems to retain the germs for a long time. This year the Plague in Canton has seemed to get worse and better by localities.

In most cases, Plague is known by a high fever, delirium, and glandular swelling in the groin or under the arm pit, or less likely under the knees or inside the elbow. These swellings are called "~~Buboes~~", hence the name, "Bubonic Plague".

3-

There is no known specific for the disease, and very little can be done for the victim. The foreign doctor can only prolong life a day or two by the use of stimulants. The average case, unattended will live for about two days.

Causes.

1. The utter disregard of the laws of health, leading to carelessness in food, exposure to the sun, taking cold, etc.

2. Filth. In the houses, in the streets, everywhere.

3. Rats. Unexplainable, but true.

The first appearance of Bubonic Plague in Canton was eight years ago (1894), announced only by a general pestilence among rats.

In response to my inquiries I am told that the epidemic has swept across the entire country in this part of the Province: "No village has escaped". Shun Tak District was reported to me as the worst stricken part of the country, the cities of Tai Leng and Kwoi Chan being especially mentioned.

Heonam has suffered much, but there is not so much Plague now as one week ago. The worst reports I have heard are: a high-class family named An was wiped out

entirely. One large hong employing about forty five men lost over twenty of them. For a month or more the Heenam coffin shops were unable to supply the demand for coffins. I could get no estimate of the actual number of deaths.

San Tong, a place I frequently visit and with which I am better acquainted than any other, is a Market of about thirteen thousand inhabitants, and from 1st Jan. to 1st June of this year twelve hundred Plague deaths have been reported there.

Now, Sir, I am aware there is very little "information" in the above, but I am glad to fulfill so reasonable and worthy a request from you

Believe me

Yours sincerely,
Sigsd. Geo. E. B. Ward."

The foregoing are respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert H. Ward
U. S. Consul.

7/17.01 J4

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No. 117.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 10th 1901

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1901

M. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

Reply to Despatch dated April 20th 1901

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1901

Ans. by form.
To Treas. Aug. 22, 1901

Abstract of Contents.

re application of Lawrence Low & Ferris for relief
from payment of increased duties on an importation
of 300 collie dogs.

Librarian Bureau
AUG 19 1901

6117

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 1st 1901

Honorable David I. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated April 30th 1901, enclosing for my information and report copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the application of Messrs. Lawrence, Son and Berish for relief from payment of increased duties amounting to \$915 on an importation of 350 rolls of malling by reason of the advance in the value of the Mexican dollar from the time the shipment left Canton for Hongkong until the certification of the invoice—more than two months later.

In reply I have to state that after an exhaustive investigation I find that the goods were actually shipped from Canton to Hongkong on August 21st 1900 by native junk, and that it is not customary among the Chinese here to issue for the short voyage to Hongkong any Bill of Lading or similar document, but only a shipping memo, which is returned to the junk

on delivery of the goods in Hongkong. The goods, on arrival in Hongkong, were put on board the ship "Toncood", and I believe the receipt therefore given by the mate of the said vessel, dated August 21st, is now in New York, where it can be procured.

Sailing vessels generally take from forty to sixty days to load, and this explains why the "Toncood", which began loading in August, only completed her cargo on or about September 30th, and cleared on October 21st, 1901 from Hongkong. Her date of clearance is noted in the Hongkong Daily Press dated October 3rd, 1901, which is herewith enclosed.

Meers, Siemsen & Co. the shippers, have sent to me the following written explanation regarding the delay in presenting the Invoice for certification:

"On revising the documents concerning our shipment per sailing vessel Toncood after the ship's departure, we found that it had been overlooked to make out the Consular Invoice for the 350 rolls malling, which was then done on October 10th, and we made a note on the invoice saying that the goods had been shipped on August 21st."

The delay therefore in certifying the Consular invoice was due to neglect on the part of Meers, Siemsen & Co. the shippers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.
W. J. Conant.

~~One enclosure~~
in name not handwritten
Rogers

7/17.01 83

R. No. 118.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China. ✓

July 3rd 1891.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

Plague conditions.

Copy to Mr. McWade.

ack
AUG 27 1901
To Consular Bureau
AUG 26 1901
To Secretary.

Abstract of Contents.

Further Report on Plague Conditions in the
Quang Nam District

No. 118

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 3rd 1901

Honorable David I. Keill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 116, concerning the plague conditions, in this Consular District I have to report the receipt of the following communications, which are self-explanatory and have just come to hand:

"Kit Yang, June 28th 1901

Hon. Robert M. McNamee

U. S. Consul.

My dear Sir:

Your note of June 11th concerning information regarding the bubonic plague received. Because of itinerating I have been delayed in writing this letter yet I hope it will not be too late.

The plague made its first appearance at Swatow about 7 years ago, and has since then spread in all directions along the coast and inland. Three years ago the large district city Chan Yang, 10 miles South-West of Swatow had a very bad spell, it is

said that over 20,000 persons died in that one city. Shaochow no doubt caught the plague from Hongkong. Although Kit Sang is only 35 miles from Shaochow, it cannot be definitely stated that the plague came to this place from Shaochow. I am of the opinion that it was brought to us from Canton overland. We have positive proof that the region north of Canton and south of this district has been devastated with the plague for the past 3 and 4 years. Last year this "trail" (as we will call it) made its appearance at Li Ô and Mei Ô 20 and 30 miles above Kit Sang - that is inland. Both towns are situated on the southern arm of the Kit Sang river. The dead rats were thrown into the river and carried down towards this city. It is no wonder that we at Kit Sang then have the plague with us. And the inhabitants of Kit Sang are doing the same thing with their rats and next year no doubt all the towns between Kit Sang and Shaochow will have the plague - except they refuse to use the river water. Many villages between Canton and Li Ô 10 miles inland from Shaochow, have lost one-third to one-half of their inhabitants. When the plague appeared in Kit Sang I suggested that the roof of every plague house be taken off and rebuilt after six months, but the officials would not listen to such a measure. In this benighted

counting nothing is done; the plague will have
 its run for years to come and many over popu-
 lated districts may be thinned out considerably.
 The printed Rules to prevent the plague from
 spreading, which were posted all over the
 city are totally ignored. I have received word
 that the district city of Hui Lai, about 35
 miles south of Kit Sang has had an awful
 visitation this year. It is said that only
 one fourth of the people are still in the city;
 one half having moved to other places for
 safety. This city was in the direct line of
 the "trail". Thus far I can only find out
 that the plague has got inland to the extent
 of 40 miles; but should I get any other facts
 I will let you have them. The natives of
 course do not understand the very first prin-
 ciples of the cause of the plague. It is considered
 and believed that it is the doings of malignant
 spirits, hence the other day thousands of
 men and boys assembled with a large num-
 ber of drums and cymbals to frighten the
 spirits and cause them to leave the town.
 The crowds came down to the river hoping
 to compel the evil spirits to go out with the tide.

Yours sincerely
Sgd. Rev. Jacob Speicher
American Baptist Missionary Union.

"Henry Memorial Hospital
Kodoo, Hainan, China, June 24.

Robert Mc. McC Wade Esq.

My Dear Sir:

Our district city Dams-
Chian has been, overrun with plague for the
last six months. And the villages between
that place and this have become infected to a
large degree, and even inland as far as our
station here as Kodoo, we have just passed
through a season of it, having twenty or more
cases here.

In the district city, it has been very
fatal, we know also that in some of the villages
where the plague was prevalent, it became so
fatal that whole villages left their homes and
came some to Kodoo, and some to other villages
about here to get clear of it. In that way, the
market Kodoo, became infected.

These cases that have occurred here in
the market have been very light ones, with

the exception of one case, which was very severe, but not fatal.

Manson would call these cases - Abortion or larval plague (*Pestis Ambrosiana*).

The symptoms were ordinary but mild in most cases, - fever 103° to 104° . The buboes in some cases were small, about the size of a Robin's egg and in some nearly as large as ones fist. In some cases they occurred in the locality of the glands and in other cases were irregular occurring on the squamous portion of the temporal bone, - on the anterior surface of the tibia, - on the elbow joint, on the shoulder, - over the ribs; etc. etc.; and in some cases on the breasts. In some cases they came on the feet and ankles first.

Only one of the cases who came under my notice was of the hemorrhagic variety, - a woman of about 35 years, of a respectable family. - In her case it came on with high fever and general depression, - she told me she was very fearful she would not get well. Her eyes were open too wide and staring and she seemed to have great pain in her bones. She came out of her dark bed room and stood

her over and noticed that her face was swollen and her skin dry. Her mother showed me one bubo which was on her right shoulder, over the scapula in part and partly over the clavicular articulation with scapula. (Acromion process) a very large one, tense and with a great deal of infiltration of the surrounding tissues. I could not find any ecchymotic effusions in this case. The bubo finally broke and bled, and pus flowed from it mixed with blood. It will form a deep peculiar eschar I think. She complained that nothing would stay on her stomach, vomited food and medicine for two days - Her tongue was swollen and coated. Her pulse full and fast, but I could not see any other change in it or in her heart sounds which were normal as far as I could ascertain.

After the bubo broke (I intended to lance it but it ripened sooner than I thought it would) she soon recovered, although it was slow in healing.

When I first went to see her I thought it was a case of fever (malarial intermittent) and treated her accordingly thinking at the time that she was going

to have an abcess only. But later when I found that several people in the market were having these peculiar swellings with fever, I found out what the true cause of the trouble was. With the help of the natives I admit, for I had never seen plague and it did not occur to me that it might be plague until the other cases came to my notice, and in fact until the people came to me and told me that some of these cases were refugees from our district city, fleeing from there because of it.

The people here say that they are in the habit of examining any dead rats they find and that if their bodies swell up all out of proportion, that then they know it was plague that killed them and they are afraid. But if the bodies do not swell up more than is ordinary in rat post mortem states that it was not plague that killed them and then they need not leave their houses.

The worst of the season of plague in this district seems to be over, although four cases have just occurred in Shamfong. The meat market below us. They tell me that having it light this year, that next year

it is likely to come on with greater force and
violence but we will hope for the best.

Respectfully submitted.
Sigs. H. D. Vandenburg, M. D.
Hainan."

The foregoing are respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert M. Mc Wade
U. S. Consul.

7/20, 01 J. J.

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No. 119.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
July 11th 1890.

Mr. Robert C. McWade.

To the Department of State

FILE

Subject:

U. S. Vice Consul at Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

acknowledging receipt of Mr. Langborne's
certificate of appointment from U. S.
Consul General.



No. 119

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 12th 1901

Honorable David S. Keill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to inform you that I have received, on this date, through the Honorable John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General Shanghai and have handed to Mr. Me. Langhorne the latter's certificate of appointment, as U. S. Vice-Consul at Canton. Mr. Langhorne was formally recognized as such by the Chinese Government on June 28th, 1901.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. MacFarlane

U. S. Consul.

Thurs. 01. 81

21.
No.

July 12th 01.

) Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

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Mr. Mc. Mc. Langhorne

To the Department of State

FILE

Subject:

Acknowledgement of the receipt of commission and
exequatur.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of commission and exequatur
granted June 28th, 1901



No. 2

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 12th 1891, 1901

Honorable Thomas W. Candler
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 1st 1901, informing me that my official bond as Vice Consul of the United States at Canton has been received from Mr. John D. Langhorne and approved, and that my commission could be sent to the Legation of the United States at Peking.

I beg to say that the commission and exequatur which was granted June 28th 1901 has been received.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. M. Langhorne,

U. S. Vice Consul.

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CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

R
No. 120.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 27th 1890.

ack. by form
Sept. 11, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

Subject:

Death of an American citizen.

ack. sent

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Report of the Death of an American
Citizen R. E. Raftery, a Coal Miner of U.S.B. Monterey.

Consular Bureau
SEP 9 1901

No. 120.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 27th. 1901.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Report received from Commander F. J. Drake, re death by drowning of Ladger Gabriel Saffery, a Coal Passer of the U. S. S. Monterey, on July 6th, 1901 at Canton, China, together with my report—Consular Form No. 192.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Albert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Report from Commander Drake,

2. Consular Form No. 192.

C/285-B.

U. S. S. Monterey,
Canton, China,
July 10th 1901.

Dear Sir:

It becomes my duty to inform you of the death by drowning on July 6th at about 8.30 p.m. of R. J. Raftery, Coal Passer, U. S. Navy, while attempting to swim ashore from this vessel.

The body was recovered on the 8th and buried in the European burying ground at Canton with suitable honors.

Very Respectfully,
Edw. F. J. Drake,
Commander, U. S. N.,
Commanding.

The United States Consul,
Canton, China.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
N.C.

(FORM No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, July 27th 1901.

Name: *Hodges Gabriel Raftery*

Native or naturalized: *Native*

Date of death: *July 6, 1901.*

Place of death: *Canton, China.*

Cause of death: *Drowned.*

Disposition of remains: *Buried at Foreign Cemetery, Canton.*

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:
None.

Disposition of effects: *Sold on board "Clontarf" in accordance with regulations.*

Address of family: *John Raftery Sr. (father) Lafface, Ia.*

Family notified: *Yes.*

Accompanied by relatives: *No.*

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, pages *89 Book II.*

Remarks:

[SEAL.]

C. Robert M. McWade
Consul of the United States.

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R.

No. 121.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
July 29th 1898.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

ABR 4 SEP 21 1901 Form.

Reln

Subject:

re French Naval movements in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting the arrival of Rear Admiral Bayle,
on a tour of inspection of the French war ships
lying at Canton.



No. 121

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 29th 1901

Honorable David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Rear Admiral Baile, commanding the Second Division of the French Squadron of the Extreme Orient arrived here on July 22nd 1901 on the flag ship "Amiral Chamer," on a tour of inspection of the French warships lying at Canton. On account of the depth of the river being insufficient for his flag ship to steam up all the way to the city he embarked on the gunboat "Viper," which draws about 18 feet of water, leaving his flagship at the Odogue Fort, situated on the Pearl River, a few miles below Canton. He sailed this morning for Hongkong. During his stay he inspected the "Viper," "Vigilante," "Argus," "Ocalanche," and "Elys," which are continuously in these waters. Whilst on shore he resided at the French Consulate, and on July 24th accompanied by Mcons. Charles Hardouin, French Consul of the 1st class, returned the official calls of the American, British, German,

Italian, Dutch and other Consuls. On July 25th he visited He. Ke. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and on July 28th received He. Ke's return call, the Viceroy afterwards paying me a friendly visit and remaining at the American Consulate for some time.

Admiral Bayle, also visited the other foreign war-ships anchored in the Pearl River opposite to Shamien. They are as follows:- American, "Montezuma", British, "Firebrand" and "Sandpiper", German, "Illis" and "Shamien." There are also about 30 small Chinese gunboats lying at Canton but they were not visited by him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McHardy
U. S. Consul.

711.01 83
Air Bureau

No. 122.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept 20th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State



Subject:

re U. S. Commercial prospects in Szechuan
District.

Abstract of Contents.

re having detailed U. S. Vice Consul to pay a visit
of inspection to that section, and to report, &c: &c:



No. 122

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

July 30th 1899

Honorable David J. Keill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With a view to the advancement of our commercial relations with the wealthy and populous district of Swatow, I decided to detail Mr. McLanghorne Esq. U. S. Vice-Consul and U. S. Marshal to pay a visit & inspection to that section and after a thorough investigation to report his views thereon for transmission to the State Department. Desiring of having his report supplemented by a special report on the topography of that largely unknown section so that the carrying depths of its rivers and creeks, the obstacles to navigation and the best harbors and ports could also be detailed for the information of our nationals at home and abroad I requested Commander Dyer, of the U. S. S. "Albatross," which is stationed at Canton, to detail one of his officers for that purpose. Her commander has acceded to my request and assigned Ensign Edward Woods, U. S. N. to accompany Mr. Langhorne. On July 20th 1901, they left Canton for Swatow and arrived at

that treaty port on July 24th, 1901. Their tour of inspection will occupy at least three weeks.

The following is the correspondence on the subject. I also note at the same time the instructions given to Mr Langhorne and Ensign Woods:

July 13th

Captain Drake
 M. S. S. McConterry.
 Respected Sir:

I am about to send the Hon. Mr. Mc. Langhorne, our U. S. Vice Consul on a visit of investigation and inspection of the Szechwan District. It is an important mission. If you will kindly detail one of your younger officers to accompany him it will be for the good of our service, commercially and otherwise, and I will greatly appreciate the courtesy.

Our junior officer could thus have a splendid opportunity of making observations and subsequent report thereon, that would undoubtedly be of value in many obvious ways.

There are many flourishing cities and towns with large population, in the District of Szechwan where the American flag has never been seen and where it is most desirable for us to establish commercial relations. To enable us to do so, a more accurate knowledge of the industrial, social and physical conditions of this extensive region is really necessary. We should also know all about the varying depths of its numerous rivers

and erect, the difficulties to be met and overcome, in navigating them, the sort of trading vessels - with an idea of their draught and capacity - to be used in reaching its different ports, and the best places of entry along the sea-coast for trading purposes, giving the depths of high and low tides, obstacles etc.

Whilst carefully noting the physical conditions exhaustive inquiries should be made of its manufactured and other products, in which a profitable trade could be done by our Nationals here and in the United States. Minute attention should also be given to American exports that would most readily find there a permanent market and bring remunerative returns.

Yours, Respected Sir,
Your obedient servant

M. S. Consul

M. S. S. Monterey,

Canton, China.

July, 11th, 1901.

Hon. Robert M. McWade

Consul of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of
July, 13th

Having carefully considered the importance of the mission upon which you are about to dispatch your Vice Consul, Hon. M. M. Langhorne, on a tour of inspection of the Swatow District, I take pleasure in informing you that I have detailed Ensign Woods, U. S. N. of this vessel to accompany him.

The present tranquil state of the political situation in the Swatow District should be conducive to a successful mission.

I have, in view of the situation, herewith outlined general instructions to Ensign Woods, which I consider in both precautionary measures and research will fulfil the requirements.

A copy of the same is herewith enclosed

for your information.

Trusting you will obtain valuable results from the mission tending to further advancement of commercial relations with the United States. I beg leave to remain:

Very Respectfully
Sigd. F. J. Drake
Commander, U. S. N.
Commanding

July 27th 1906

Mr. Mr. Mr. Langhorne,
 U. S. Vice Consul,
 U. S. Consulate,
 Shanghai.

In accordance with previous instructions you will leave Canton on Saturday, July 28, 1906, and proceed to Swatow direct via Shanghai. You will be accompanied by Eugene William Wood, of the U. S. S. "Albatross", who has already received detailed instructions from Captain Knute, his Commanding Officer, concerning the special matters in which he is to prepare and present a report.

In carrying out my instructions you will please be diligent, painstaking, and industrious, avoiding undue haste in pursuing your inquiries, and remembering that haste and incompleteness go hand in hand and continue to prevent full and satisfactory report on important subjects like those which have been confided to you, and

and which require exhaustive investigation.

My letter to Captain Drake, bearing date July 10th 1894, authorizes the nature and scope of your investigations in the Southern District, and concerning which I expect you to prepare such a report as will be of material help in establishing permanent and harmonious commercial relations between the natives and our nationals at home and abroad. I enclose, herewith, a copy of said letter to Captain Drake.

As your mission is eminently a peaceful one you will please carefully avoid giving offence to the natives, officials or otherwise, and at the same time do your utmost to cultivate friendly relations with them. As Eugene Woods will pay especial attention to the physical conditions that obtain in that nation you, on your part, will do well to confine yourself largely to existing social, industrial, and commercial conditions. The Agricultural and other

other products will also require your consideration, as will also the current prices for all merchandise and other articles that enter into human use and consumption, and in which there is a possibility of American enterprise finding safe and profitable investment. Our missionaries are doing a great and noble work throughout this district. Living as they do among the people and speaking their language they will prove of valuable assistance to you. I know several of them personally and can safely say that they will gladly give you all the aid in their power. Call therefore on them on your arrival at each city, town, village and station, whether on the coast or in the interior. At the same time keep yourself in touch with me either by wire or letter, as best. But do not waste time in correspondence if there is an object or if there is no real necessity for such correspondence.

I have communicated with
 H. B. Fowler, Mayor of the Town of
 both

both personally and by letter concerning
this, your official line of investigation,
and have requested him to instruct
his subordinate and other officials
to co-operate with you, so far as
practicable and to extend you all
proper and necessary courtesies. He
has assured me that he will do so.

We seek to ascertain what American
exports will be suitable for trade, the
native banks (and their capital) to which
reference can be made as to the
financial responsibility of the native
merchants, and the foreign banks
through whom their exchanges are
made and drafts issued.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

U.S. Consul.

W. S. S. McAntony,

Canton, China,

July 11th, 1901.

Sir:

The United States Consul to Canton, Hon. Robert Mc. McCade, has requested that an officer be detailed to accompany the Hon. Mr. Mc. Langhorne on a tour of inspection of the Paoatow District.

You are therefore relieved temporarily from your present duties on board this vessel, and assigned to special duty to accompany the U. S. Vice Consul of this port on a visit of investigation and inspection of the Paoatow District. This duty being considered important and for the public interest.

The mission is important and the service one, in which the opportunity arises wherein such discretion must be exercised and careful dealing with the Chinese with whom you may come in contact, in order that obstacles may not be placed in your way from accomplishing the object sought.

It is paramount that your work be accomplished by peaceful actions under all circumstances which may arise.

While having due regard for your safety, as well as that of your associate, maintain the integrity of the friendly relations of the United States with the Chinese and impress upon such of its officials as it may be necessary for you to interview, the fact that you are an officer of the United States Navy and attached to the U. S. S. Monterey now at Canton.

With due respect for your position, conform as much to the wishes of the Chinese Officials as will be consistent with the customs and usages necessary to be shown to foreign representatives.

Having thus duly outlined, in substance, the precautionary measures which you will develop and exercise, in the execution of your work, while absent from this vessel, and the time imposed in you, it is expedient that you should obtain information upon the following subjects to be embodied finally in a report to me to be submitted to the Navy Department.

1. Desirability and reasons for establishing commercial relations with the places visited.
2. Conditions natural, or artificially introduced

which may be conducive to commercial, agricultural and mechanical developments, to improve trade relations.

3. The natural social conditions and physical features of the country, which will tend to improve and foster commercial relations.

4. The adaptability of the people, so far as you may be able to observe, or information from other reliable sources, to receive and take up new commercial relations.

5. What products are indigenous to the soil and others which may possibly be cultivated.

6. The natural tendency of the people to pursue certain industries in commercial relations.

7. Products of exchange, including those which would be most beneficial and successful in opening up commercial relations.

8. The present status of relations which now exist between the Chinese and the resident foreign population, its tendency for improvement or otherwise.

9. Approximation of native and foreign population, in the several sections visited.

10. Progress and inclination to educational developments.

11. Natural avenues of trade and approach.
12. Feasibility for interior or local port connections by railroad.
13. Navigable length of rivers or waterways of approach and extent of tide water communications, including maximum and minimum depths, and the feasibility for removing obstacles in order to increase the depth for vessels of 18 feet draft or under.
14. Average rise and fall of tides or freshets, and extent of inundations of the several waterways.
15. Conditions and nature of soil for cultivation, also of river beds and other waterways, which present obstacles to free navigation.
16. The average length of and capacity of steamers which would be the best adapted for the narrow and circuitous turns, windings in rivers and waterways.

While absent from this vessel keep yourself in touch with avenues of communication, so that it will be possible to reach you nearly at all times. Should any circumstances arise in which you may be cut off from wire or postal communication, so arrange matters that communication may

be opened in case of emergency by carriers.

Your probable period of absence will be about 10 to 12 days.

You will keep me informed by post of your changes of base requiring a change of address.

You will exercise the greatest precaution in the preservation of your health and keep open lines of communication.

You will keep a detailed bill of expense which will be submitted upon your return for my approval.

Respectfully,
 Sgd: F. S. Drake,
 Commander, U. S. A.
 Commanding.
 Ensign Edward Woods, U. S. A.
 U. S. S. Monterey.

I trust that my action will meet your approval and that of the Department.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.
 U. S. Consul.

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No. 128

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 5th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

August 1901 form
to Treasury

M. J.

Subject:

Plague conditions in this District.

Abstract of Contents.

That plague has almost entirely disappeared from Canton, and that the epidemic is fast disappearing from Swatow and its immediate vicinity.

Consular Bureau
SEP 20 1901

16,123

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 5th 1901

Honorable David I. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 118 concerning plague conditions, in this Consular District I have the honor to report as follows:

The plague has almost entirely disappeared from Canton and the hospital boats for the treatment of plague patients have been transferred from their moorings in the Pearl River, above the French Ferry and opposite to Canton, to temporary stations below the Leper Village.

There are no reports, official or otherwise, of new cases either at Heonam or Ta Si, and it is safe to assume, from encouraging reports just to hand that the epidemic is fast disappearing from the District of Swatow and its immediate vicinity.

The Rev. Theo. F. Edwards, of the American Presbyterian Mission, whose communication from Lien Chao, under date of June 22nd 1901, has just been received, writes that "thus far no case of Bubonic

Plague, are noted here. It has been the experience of
foreigners here, that there have been none prevalent in
this region and no history of any except an occasional
case from Canton or vicinity."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert D. Mc Wai

U. S. Consul.

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rest R.

No. 124



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 1st 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

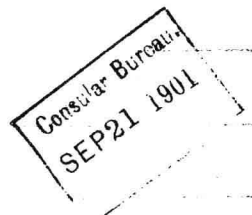
Aug 23 1901 Forw

Subject:

Austrian Admiral's visit to Canton,

Abstract of Contents.

re arrival of Vice-Admiral Montecucoli of the
Imperial Austrian Navy on the gunboat 'Genta'
on the 5th inst sailed hence for Hongkong on the 6th
on an unofficial visit to Canton.



No. 124.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 1st 1891

Honorable David I. Keill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to inform you that Vice-Admiral Rudolf Graf Montecuccoli, of the Imperial Austrian Navy, arrived at this port on the afternoon of Monday, August 5th, 1901, on the gunboat "Zenta," and sailed hence for Hong-Kong on Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, 1901. His visit was of an unofficial nature and was confined entirely to sight seeing in Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.
U. S. Consul.

125.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 15th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.



AUG 17 2 1901

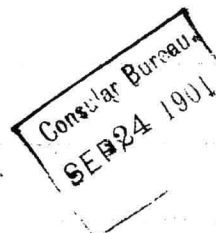
Subject:

unwarranted interference of Acting French
Consul with the case of an American citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

~~Referring to the interference of Acting French~~
Consul Lange, with the case of Lee Tung Shi,
bearer of a Citizen's passport from the
State Department.

2 Enclosures.



No. 125

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 15th 1901

Honorable David I. Heill.
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you as follows:
On Tuesday May 14, 1901. Lee Tung Jin, came to this Consulate and introduced himself as the bearer of Passport No. 15413, issued by the Department of State on the 12th day of January, 1900 and bearing the signature of the Honorable John Hay. On the upper left hand corner of said passport are his photograph and the following endorsement written across the bottom part of the portrait: "I identify this as Lee Tung Jin, a merchant of Portland. J. L. Patterson, Collector of Customs."

On Thursday, June 20, 1901, the said Lee Tung Jin, complained to me that Phum Pui Tung, a Chinese subject had defaulted in the payment to him of a debt of \$5000, Mexican, and although well able to pay his debt refused to do so. In proof of the debt the complainant handed to me two promissory notes for the amount named, the said notes being signed by Phum Pui Tung.

Copies of said notes are herewith enclosed. Lee Tung

I'm, in accordance with the usual custom handed to me
 four days later, (June 24, 1901), a petition reciting his
 grievance and demanding justice. I forwarded his peti-
 tion on the same day to H. H. Tao Men, Viceroy of
 the Two Kwangs, and requested him to instruct His
 Honor, Poy, the Sam Hei Magistrate — in whose
 jurisdiction it was — to try the case and have restitu-
 tion made to the complainant. Subsequently learning
 that Phun Pui Tung for the purpose of evading the
 payment of his debt had posted a statement on the doors
 of rice houses owned by him, that he had sold his property,
 I promptly notified the Viceroy of that circumstance.

On Saturday, June 29, 1901, Rev. Kollekter, of the
 Berlin Lutheran Mission, called on me, and after
 apologizing for his "proposed interference in a case
 where the defendant was not a convert but was a rela-
 tive of one of his converts" tried to induce me to abandon
 the case. I treated him curtly and, after explaining
 to him that the complainant was an American
 citizen, showed him the evidence, and added that as
 he (the Rev. Kollekter) had really nothing to do with
 the case I regretted that he had troubled himself in
 the matter.

On Wednesday July 2, 1901. I received
 the following letter from the Rev. Kollekter:—

"Canton, July 2nd 1901

Robert Mc. Collect Trade, Esquire
United States Consul
Canton

Sir

I beg to state, that the statement on the door of the house, was not posted by the owner but during his absence by a relative, when he saw that the wife of the owner, was much frightened by the thought that a law-suit was made against her husband.

When the owner returned from El Zacao he tore off with his own hand the statement which he found there.

I beg again, kindly to consider the paying of the other side. I am quite confirmed and assure you, that the law-suit of Li, Shung Yun against Shun, sui Ching, is — so far I can judge unjust.

I thank you for your kindness, in listening to my words.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
A. Collecter."

3rd June: I just now I hear that you have

asked the Nam hai Magistrate to seal the shop and even the private house of Shum Pui Tung. I am very sorry you have done that. Would you not be so kind to investigate the rightness of Li Shung yun? I offer to come with Shum Pui Tung to your Consulate, when you call the opponent to come there and prove his rights.

I beg only for justice, for nothing more, and hope you will therefore forgive me, that I took the liberty to write this letter.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
A. Kollekter.

On the following day, July 3rd 1901
I replied as follows:-

Canton, China, July 3rd 1901.
Rev. A. Kollekter,
Berlin Mission.

Respected Sir:

As the case to which you refer is out of my hands, and is being adjudicated by the Chinese authorities, it would be improper for me to interfere.

I assure you, however, that I have not given any instructions about sealing up, or interfering with, the defendant's property. On the contrary I have asked that full justice be done to all parties concerned.

I am, Esteemed Sir,
Your obedient servant
Sgd Robert Mc. McCade
U. S. Consul.

On that afternoon, July 3rd, 1901, the
Rec. Collector sent me the following:

"Canton, 3rd July, 1901

To the
Hon. Consul of United States
Robert Mc. McCade Esquire
Canton.

Sir

In answering your kind letter of to-day I beg to state, that Defendant never offered \$2600 to the complainant, but that the uncle of complainant sent words to Defendant, the day before yesterday, asking him to bring the case to an end by paying \$2800-, which demand was left unanswered.

I am, Sir
 Your obedient servant
 A. Kollekter."

When the offer to compromise by the payment of a part of the debt was presented to me I objected and said that "it was either a just debt or a bad one. If it was the former, it should be paid in full, if the latter, not a cent should be paid."

On Saturday July 20, 1901, I reported to Viceroy Tao Men that one of the Nam Hei Heagistrate's runners informed Lee Tung Sin, the complainant, that the defendant, Phun Lui Tung had just joined the German Mission and was going to be protected by the German Missionaries. Before joining the German Mission "becoming a convert", the defendant went to Hongkong and instituted a false prosecution against the complainant in the courts of that English colony. That was done to intimidate the complainant. The case, however, was dismissed, being devoid of merit. The defendant then tried to interest in his behalf the Hon. B. G. George

Scott, British Consul-General, at this port. Mr. Scott investigated the case and then refused to have anything whatever to do with the defendant or his case.

On Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901. I met Mr. George Lange, Acting German Consul at this port, and we had a brief chat about the case. I spoke of the Rev. Kollecker's interference in the case and he said that I "should not have listened to him — should not paid him the slightest attention." I replied that "as he was a clergyman he ought to be treated courteously." Mr. Lange shrugged his shoulders and laughed derisively. He added however that he "would advise the Rev. Kollecker not to mix himself up in any such cases hereafter." He also said he "failed to see on what grounds the Rev. Kollecker interfered, because it was a case of an American citizen against a Chinese subject, and there was not even a pretence of religious persecution, whereby the Rev. Kollecker might feel he had a right to interfere."

On Thursday, August 15, 1901. I received the following communication from

Mr. Lange:-

Canton, 15th August, 1901.

My dear Consul.

You can be sure about one thing, that I never will try to interfere in business, which another consulate has taken up.

Regarding the affair Li against Shan you told me, that Li is an American citizen. Now I hear, that he possesses property in the interior, which is as you know against the treaties. I think, this will interest you as he is probably one of those Chinese, who claims subjectship, whenever he sees his advantage.

In the interest of our German Mission I have written to the Viceroy, to investigate this question. The viceroy himself regards Li as a Chinese subject in a letter to me, as he has ordered the nanhai to summon him, which he of course could not do, if Li were really a subject of the United States. Hoping, that this Chinese affair will soon be finished

I remain

Yours very truly,
J. Lange."

I at once saw the duplicity and the attempt on his part, to aid in defrauding the complainant. If his German Missionary had no right, according to Mr. Lange's voluntary statement, to interfere, assuredly Mr. Lange had no such right. I recognized the fact, that it would be absurd, to temporise any further in the matter and the following note, was accordingly sent, to Mr. Lange:-

"Canton, China, Aug. 18th, 1901.

F. Lange Esq.

Acting Consul for Germany.

Sir:

I have just received your remarkable communication, in re Li vs Phum.

I resent your interference, in the case of an American citizen and herewith notify you, that if persisted in, it will be my duty, to communicate the entire facts to the U. S. Legation at Peking, and to the U. S. Department of State at Washington.

Unwarranted interference with the rights, interests, and privileges of an American citizen, will not be tolerated.

With assurances of cordial esteem

Dear Sir,
 Your obedient servant
 Robert Mc. McCade
 U. S. Consul."

[Time?]
 At the same time, to prevent any misconception
 or misapprehension, on the part of the Viceroy
 I also addressed him, as follows:-

"Canton, China, Aug. 15th, 1901.

He. E. Tao Men.

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.
 Your Excellency:

I have just learned, with
 regret, that, the Hon. E. Lange, the Acting Consul
 for Germany at this port, has interfered in the
 case of Mr. Lee Tung Yin, a merchant of
 Portland, Oregon. Mr. Lee Tung Yin is an
 American citizen, whose papers establishing
 that fact are in this Consulate. They are
 signed by the Hon. John Hay, U. S. Secretary
 of State. The defendant in the case is Shun
 Yin Tung, a Chinese subject. The Acting
 German Consul has, therefore, no right
 whatever to interfere in this case, and I
 suggest to Your Excellency, that his interference

being uncorroborated should not be regarded. I
 have written to him on the subject, and I herewith
 have the honor to notify Your Excellency that
 under the circumstances it will be my unplea-
 sant duty to bring the entire facts of the case
 to the attention of the U. S. Minister at Peking
 and of the State Department at Washington, D.C.
 Assuming Your Excellency
 of my high esteem and profound regards,

Yours Excellency,
 Your obedient servant
 Robert Mc. McCade
 U. S. Consul."

During the same afternoon I received
 the following note from Mr. Lange:-
 "Panton, 15th August, 1901.

Sir,
 In answer to your letter of to-day's date
 I have the honor to inform you that I report
 our correspondence and all facts regarding it at
 once to my government.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant

G. Lange.
Acting Consul for Germany.
To
R. Mc. McCade, Esquire.
U. S. Consul.
Canton.

To the foregoing I replied as follows:
"Canton, China, Aug. 15th 1901
G. Lange, Esq.
Acting Consul for Germany.
Sir:
I have received your communication
of this date, have noted the contents and will
act promptly thereon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Robert Mc. McCade
U. S. Consul.

Mr. George Lange is the interpreter
of the German Consulate at this port and,
during the absence of Consul Hallen at
Tientsin, has taken temporary charge of
that office as acting Consul.

I respectfully submit the foregoing
and earnestly hope that my action will meet
with your approval.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWadg.
H. S. General.

GOOD ONLY FOR
TWO YEARS FROM DATE



off this as
Lee Tung Yin, a
merchant of Portland.

J. L. Patterson, **DEPARTMENT STATE.**
Collector of Customs.

Whom these presents shall come concerning.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America,
hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

Lee Tung Yin
a Citizen of the United States

Description:

Age 25 Years
Stature 5 Feet 2 Inches long
Forehead medium height
Eyes black
Nose broad
Mouth prominent
Chin square
Hair black
Complexion olive
Mark oval

safely
and freely to pass and in case of need to give
him all lawful Aid and Protection.



Given under my hand and the
Seal of the Department of State,
at the City of Washington,
the 3 day of
in the year 1900 and of the
Independence of the United States
the one hundred and twenty fourth.

Signature of the Prover

Lee Tung Yin

AP. 513

Good.

Robert H. Mc Wade
United States Consul.
May 14. 1901.

泰昌 升記

揭到

李桐恩番銀壹仟四百四拾兩正

訂每百兩每月息銀八錢算

任便取還此據

光緒貳拾年拾貳月念九日 立 單

泰昌 升記

揭到

李桐恩番銀貳仟壹百陸拾兩正

訂每百兩每月加息銀八錢算

任便取還此據

光緒貳拾年十月念八日 立 單

Mr. R.
No. 126.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 18th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State



SEP 25 1901

Subject:

re interference in the case of an American
Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

in further continuation of my No. 125
concerning the acting German Consul's
interference with the case of an American
citizen.



No. 126

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August, 18th 1891, 1901

Honorable David I. Keill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 125 concerning the unjustifiable interference of Acting German Consul Lange, with the case of an American citizen I have the honor to report as follows:

In accordance with a previous arrangement I made an official call this morning, Sunday, August 18, 1901, on He. E. Tso Chen, Viceroy of the Tsoo Cheang. One of the matters which we discussed was the case of Li Tung Jim vs. Sun, Lui Tung. I handed Mr. Lange's letter to He. E., who, after perusing it carefully, emphatically assured me, that he did not, either directly or indirectly, intimate to Mr. Lange that he (the Viceroy) regarded Li as a Chinese subject. He simply replied to Mr. Lange, that, according to my very proper request, he had instructed His Honor, Say, the Kam Hei Magistrate, to summon all the parties to appear at his Chamber for trial. Further, He. E. told me, that he "failed" to see how or why Mr. Lange felt justified in his intrusion.

interference." His Honor, Respectable Taotai Kung Hsin Chan, who is the Chief and Confidential Secretary of the Viceroy, also assured me, that Mr. Lange's letter, was a series of misstatements. "He is pretended quotation of the Viceroy's alleged statement," he added, "is just as true as is the opening sentence of his letter to you. In that sentence he declares "I never will try to interfere in business which another Consulate has taken up," whilst the beginning of his last paragraph admits that he has interfered!" Besides," he continued, what is it his business or that of the German Mission, or indeed of any other foreigner, if this American citizen owns any land in the interior or in any other part of China?"

I hope that I have not wearyd you with the narration of the facts in this case. I placed them before you simply because this was the first instance in my experience or that of any other Consul here of an attempt on the part of any foreign Consul, or Consular attaché to interfere with the rights of an American citizen, or with the rights of a citizen of any other nationality. It is a part of our official records, worthy, perhaps, of but passing interest yet of sufficient importance to be reported to you as the only case of its kind in this section of South China.

I trust that my conduct therein has merited
your approval.

All of the foreign Consuls here
are on the best of friendly terms with each
other, and our social relations are of an inti-
mate character. Mr. Lange is only regarded
among them as "an accident of brief duration."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

8/24.01 JH

No. 127.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 20th 1891.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

Filed
Enclosures 7 in
Consular Bureau
Ack'd by Form
Oct 29/01

Subject:

Re Report of the Consular District.

Abstract of Contents.

Explaining the delay thro' non-receipt
of Custer's Report until this day.



No. 121

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 20th ~~189~~ 1901

Honorable David D. Heill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Before I began to write the enclosed dispatch I was assured by the Chinese Imperial Customs authorities here that their then belated report would be on hand by July 23, 1901. I had delayed its preparation waiting for their statistics which were essentially necessary for a full and true story of the trade and other conditions at the seven Treaty Ports. To my disgust they again failed to issue their promised and much desired report. A week passed and no report. Then I wrote again to the Customs people only to receive the same promise which was again unfulfilled. Then telegrams were forwarded with the same result. Finally I received the report today, August 20, 1901. The needed figures were at once inserted in my dispatch which I now mail with this explanation and the added hope that it will yet arrive in time to be of some service.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert H. Mc W.
U. S. Consul.

R
No. 128

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RECEIVED
BUREAU.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 24th 1891

M. Robert H. McWade

To the Department of State

Note
ack

Subject:

Report of the death of an American citizen

Admitted
from
Oct-7
1901

Abstract of Contents

Re death of the Rev. John Glasgow Ken, M.D.

RECEIVED
BUREAU
OCT 3 1901

No. 128

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 24th 1891, 1901.

Honorable David D. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to report the death and interment at Canton on August 10, 1901, of the Rev. John Glasgow Ken, M.D., LL.D., the eminent American Medical Missionary. Owing to the prostrate condition of his aged wife, through the combined effects of grief over his death and debility through the oppressive heat I was unable to get accurate data concerning him until late yesterday evening.

The accompanying official report of his death, etc., was filled up by the Rev. Dr. Coyes of the American Presbyterian Mission.

Dr. Ken was born in Adams County, Ohio, Dec. 30th 1824. He studied at Denison University in Ohio. His medical training was received in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. from which institution he was graduated in 1847. After graduation he began

the practice of his profession, in Southern, Ohio, which he continued for about seven years. In 1853 he was appointed a Medical Missionary of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and after a voyage, lasting about five months, reached Canton, China, 15th 1854. Almost immediately after his arrival, his dispensaries were put under his care. From that time, until three weeks previous to his death, Aug. 10th, 1901, with but few interruptions, he was actively engaged, in Medical Missionary work, a period of a little over 47 years.

On Aug. 5th, 1855, less than a year after his arrival in the missionary field, Dr. Kerr was placed in charge of the work of the Medical Missionary Society of China, which was organized in 1835. For several years he carried on his work through dispensaries at different centres the Society then owning no property. During the first ten years of Dr. Kerr's connection with the Medical Missionary Society, his work was chiefly done through these dispensaries. Subsequently, however, the Society determined to centralize its work and establish a hospital. This change of policy was largely due to Dr. Kerr, who felt that a hospital was

needed in order to secure the best results from its practice. The Society having endorsed his idea purchased, in 1865, the site of the present hospital. For the next 30 years Dr. Kerr devoted his time and energy to the building up of the Hospital, so that the widely known Canton Hospital of the Medical Missionary Society as it is today may be said to be the work of Dr. Kerr.

Beginning with little more than a mat shed year by year the institution grew in importance and usefulness one by one its buildings were erected until it is now quite an imposing structure. The oversight of the building operations and the collection of the money therefore largely devolved upon him. At the same time the patients who came in large numbers received careful and courteous treatment. For years he was compelled to live in the same building as the patients, the upper stories being used as a residence and the lower one being occupied by patients.

In these early years trained

assistants, were very scarce, so that much of the work now done by native helpers had to be done by the foreign physician. The preparation of medicines, the making of pills etc. had to be done at night as there was no time during the day for that "occupation." Moreover, in order that the mission work should be a practical success, native doctors had to be educated and trained. This work Dr. Kerr also undertook. But, to train these helpers books had to be translated and this too had to be done by him at night.

When the Medical Missionary Society held its 50th anniversary meeting in 1885 it was found that over 500,000 Chinese patients had received treatment during the years Dr. Kerr had had charge of the Society's work. Since 1885 many thousands more have received treatment so that the number of patients who passed through the hospital during the time that Dr. Kerr was in charge cannot have been less than 1,000,000. Is it any wonder that the Chinese loved and revered him?

In addition to this work Dr. Kerr

translated over a score of medical books which have had a wide circulation among the Chinese, and many of which are now used as text books by Chinese medical students. He also educated and trained about 150 native doctors many of whom are now doing good work as Medical Missionaries. This he did without receiving any remuneration, whatever. After his connection with the Missionary Society was severed in 1894 being then over 70 years of age he began a new work, - an enterprise which in many respects he considered his greatest and best, i.e. the establishing of a refuge for the Insane. At first he hoped to make this a part of the work of the Medical Missionary Society. This body however did not consider such an asylum as coming within the sphere of its operations. His own Mission in Canton refused to take up the work as it did not regard the treatment of the insane as a part of the work, it was commissioned to carry on. Individual missionaries also opposed the enterprise. No such

institutions was in existence in China, so with little or no sympathy or encouragement from his fellow missionaries, with no financial support from any society. Dr. Kerr began this work in his 70th year and before his death succeeded in establishing the institution on a solid financial foundation. In addition to the work above mentioned, it is probable that Dr. Kerr published the first newspaper in China. This paper was in existence in 1866. It was a weekly sheet and sold on the streets of Canton for one cash a copy.

During his busy life Dr. Kerr was also called upon several times to act as community Doctor; to raise special funds for the Hospital; give special services during the yearly recurring plague, cholera, small-pox and other epidemics, and make trips to the interior to dispense medicines. For four years he carried on a dispensary in Patsan; for twenty years he visited the city prisons, ministering to those suffering from injuries received during torture

and from the loathsome diseases of crowded, hot foul-smelling prisons, and yet he found time to watch all night by the bedside of many a poor coolie upon whom he had performed an operation. He lived a great life, did a splendid work, and died grandly.

When taken sick several weeks before his death, he realized that it was his last illness and so he spoke of it to his friends. But he retained his cheerfulness to the end and his interest in his work. His work was done, he said, and he was ready to go, yet calmly awaited the end. It is literally true that hundreds of thousands of Chinese mourn his departure and it may safely be added that no better loved or more highly esteemed missionary ever labored in South China or left behind him a more enduring monument.

Dr. John Mc. Swan, who succeeded Dr. Kerr at the Canton Hospital about seven years ago, has since added several wings to the buildings and is now erecting another structure, to be devoted to operations

and also used as a ward for patients. He is one of the ablest physicians and most skillful and successful operators in China, self sacrificing, courteous and painstaking. By his urbanity, promptness, easiness of approach, and unchanging even temper he has not alone endeared himself to all classes but has succeeded in enlisting the active sympathies of the highest official dignitaries in the Hospital and its operations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert W. McNa
U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure

(Form No. 192.)

CONFIDENTIAL
NO FORN DISSEM

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.

Canton, China, August 13, 1901.

Name: John Glasgow Ken M.D. L.L.D.

Native or naturalized: Born in Adams County Ohio 1824

Date of death: Aug. 10th

Place of death: Canton

Cause of death: Acute dysentery with complications

Disposition of remains: Buried in missionary cemetery outside of East Gate Canton

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None

Disposition of effects: Willed to Mrs. Ken

Address of family: 1

Family notified: 1

Accompanied by relatives: Relatives present

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, Vol 2, page 45

Remarks:

[SEAL]

C. Robert M. McVay

Consul of the United States.

125-126
9/4.01 94
No. 129

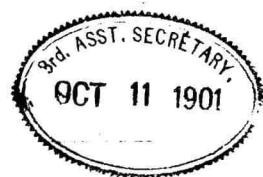
Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

189

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

RECEIVED OCT 14 1901



Subject:

Unwarranted interference, in the case of Lee Tung Hin, an American citizen, by the Interpreter and Acting German Consul.

Abstract of Contents.

That He E. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has referred the case to the Chinese Foreign Office at Peking, owing to the persistent and wholly unjustifiable attempts of the Acting German Consul Lange, to push himself into the case.

No. 129

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 29th 1901

Honorable David I. Heill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I learned during an official visit today to He. E. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Shuang, that he has referred the case of Lee Tung Yin an American citizen, persons him, Pui Tung, a Chinese subject, to the Chinese Foreign Office, at Peking, owing to the persistent and wholly unjustifiable attempts of Mr. George Lange, interpreter at the German Consulate and temporarily Acting German Consul, at Canton, to push himself into the case. Apart from the latter's unquestionable motives his gross discourtesy and equivocation, in intending or interfering, after personally assuring me that he would personally discontinue any attempt at such intrusion are really worthy of note. As a rule he is surly and rude, and in his pretensions politeness so constrains himself as to be absurd. However the question at issue is not the personal misconduct of a subordinate employe of a foreign Consulate, but

a case of debt, wherein an American citizen sues a Chinese subject for the payment of \$5000 Mexican loaned by the former to the latter, ample evidence whereof is in the safe at this Consulate and has been exhibited by me to Viceroy Tao Men. Two reputable persons present at the time when the money was loaned are also prepared to testify to that fact.

Attempts to belaud the issue have been made by the defendant and there is good reason to believe that he has been coached in said attempts by Mr. Lange, the interpreter, but that will be difficult to prove as both parties will surely shield each other, for obvious reasons. Cases are frequent where a Consul ought to shrink from touching them even with his finger tips; but this is one where the Consul's duty is to take off his coat — metaphorically speaking — and stand up energetically, yet in a dignified way for the rights of his national.

On August 21, 1901. I received the following despatch from He. C. Tao Men:—

"Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 3rd day 1st moon, stating that you learned with regret, that the acting German Consul has interfered in the case

of Li Tung Lin, an American citizen or, Sun
Lui Tung, a Chinese subject, and suggest that
as his interference being unwarranted, it
should not be regarded.

I have already sent a despatch to the
Acting German Consul acknowledging the
receipt of his despatch, informing me the above
case, and have instructed the Nam Hei Mag-
istrate the same."

"The Nam Hei Magistrate says reports as
follows:-

After ordering the Police-runner to
seal the properties of the defendant, he came
to me and said: I am a concert of the German
Mission, my name is Phum Duk San, alias
Phum Lui Tung and Phum Lo Tung. On
the 23rd year of Kwang Su I joined in partner-
ship with some others, having taken the
stock in trade of a shop at Ngan Kung Str.
and used the chop Tai Cheang for selling
drugs etc. and a branch also established in
Hong Kong, with a total capital of \$10,000
divided into two parts "East and West" at
\$5,000 each. I was on the part of Men
Lun Tong, Siak Kec, and Li Khim Sar,

as the East, Li Chan Tong, Chan Lai, Poh, and Chan Lim, etc. as the West, Li Shim San of the East part and Li Chan Tong of the West were managers of the said Tai Cheong and I am only Examiner, Chan Lai, Sub-accountant.

During this period, our part has paid \$3000 odd for insufficient capital, but they have only paid \$2000 odd for the same. Owing to the business being very dull, it was decided to stop business on the spring of this year. Li Chan Tong died last year, and his son Yat Tung, alias Li Tung San, who has now returned from America, does not know the conditions of the said shop, only from hearing that Lim Poh said, he now forces me to pay \$4000 by falsely accusing me of having taken responsibilities of the whole business since 24th year of K. S. Now he, the said Li Tung San, is selling the remaining goods of the said Tai Cheong shop, value about 2000 taels, which money he has taken away with all the shops of the said shop, therefore, I am compelled to present lists of remaining goods and copies of the false notes

to Govr Heonor for perusal, and request Govr Heonor, to be kind enough, to order, the arrest of Li Tung Dan and others for trial, and to ask that the \$3000 paid by me be returned.

Re American Consul's despatch of yesterday, stating that Phun Hui Tung has promised to refund \$2600, but Li Tung Dan had refused, and said, that the money must be paid through the American Consulate, and request that this case should be settled immediately. I again received another petition from Phun Tung Dan, alias Phun Hui Tung, stating that Li Tung Dan, made out two false promissory notes for \$5000, and has requested the American Consul, to inform H. E. the Viceroy, to order, the seal of my properties etc. etc. I have to say, that the chops and seals of the said Tai Cheang, has been taken away by Li Tung Dan, and of course, he can make out any false note he likes, but the writing is not, if it is compared together, and which, it is very simple to make out, whether it is real or false. It is a most dangerous thing, if he make up his mind to go against me, by sealing and selling my properties, without

a thorough investigation, and also by saying, that I have promised to refund him \$2600. It was discussed by the partners of the said Tai Cheong, to sell the furnitures etc. at \$2600, but I never promised to refund him that amount. He made this sort of statement, to avoid the doubts of his false note, therefore I beg to request Hon. Honor will fix a day for trial, and recover the sum of \$3000 for me which I shall be grateful.

Finding that both of them held their own statements besides Phum Hui Tung denies, that he owed Li Tung Tan, the sum of \$5000, also stated, that Li Tung Tan had the remaining goods of the said Tai Cheong sold privately for \$2000, and that one being American citizen and the other a convert of the German Mission, and not knowing whose statement is true, I must summon all of them before me for trial, in order to settle according to justice. Phum Hui Tung has personally appeared, and need not be anxious of his desertion, therefore I have his properties unsealed for the time being, and have instructed the police-munner to

summon both parties, to appear, in court, on the appointed date, and also informed the American Consul, and request him, to instruct Li Tung San, the same.

Now I find, that one is American citizen, and the other, is a concert of German Mission, both with the intention of gaining a victory, in this case, so the litigation, will never come to an end. As it is a debt case, so it ought to be tried by the Chinese nation officials, Hon. Honor and German Consul, both your presences need not be requested, in order to avoid the injuries of your friendship, otherwise, each of you will hold up to your own flag, it will be difficult for the officials to decide.

As I am aware Hon. Honor is a most generous man, so I send my advice in anticipation, and I have now again, ordered the Kam Hesi Magistrate, to instruct both parties to appear for trial, and to report his decision after a thorough investigation.

6th day 1st m. 2nd yr. K.S.
19th August 1901."

After having had that despatch translated I addressed H. E. Tao Men as follows:-

"He is Excellency Tao Men,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I am in receipt of your despatch, dated 6th day, 1st moon, 2nd year K.S. concerning the case of Lee Tung Tin, an American citizen, against Phun Hui Tung, a Chinese subject.

In reply I have the honor to suggest that Treaties were made, to be observed, and laws enacted, to be obeyed. The rights and privileges of an American citizen, and the powers of an American Consul are clearly defined in the Treaties between China and the United States of America. I feel satisfied that Your Excellency will cordially co-operate with me in the enforcement and observance of both. It is my earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with China and with all of my Consular colleagues and nothing will be left undone on my part to secure that condition. That desire should not, however, and will not prevent my energetic

protection of the rights, interests and privileges of American citizens and my resolute protest against any outside party or parties interfering, without proper justification, in a case where the rights of an American citizen are involved.

In the case of Lee Tung Tin, the American citizen, against Phum Hui Tung, the Chinese subject, the facts are few and clear and can be easily told. The question of the religious belief of either the Complainant or the Defendant does not enter into it, and cannot do so under any pretext whatever. Lee Tung Tin loaned \$5,000 to the defendant Phum Hui Tung and the latter, in token of his indebtedness, gave the former two promissory notes, which I have at this Consulate and which I have also shown to Your Excellency. The Defendant, under various pretexts has tried to evade payment of his just debt.

The Complainant was not engaged in business with the defendant and never had any other business transactions with him, save and except loaning the said five thousand dollars to the defendant. The

Complainant's status is perfectly well defined, according to the laws of the United States, and it is my strict duty to demand payment of this just debt and to use all proper measures to enforce said payment.

Since I have had the honor of consulting with Your Excellency on this case I have received the following communication from United States Senator Mitchell concerning the complainant, Lee Tung Shin:

"United States Senate,
Washington, June 5, 1901.

To the

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
United States Consul,
Canton, China.

My dear Sir:

This letter will be handed you by Mr. Lee Tung Shin, a Chinese citizen of the United States, born in Portland, Oregon, some 22 years ago.

I have known him personally as a merchant here for some years. He is a man of good standing, not only among the Chinese but

among the white business men of this city. He visited China about six months ago, and desires to return soon and bring back with him his wife.

Any courtesies extended to him in the way of aiding him to a proper certificate, which will enable him to return with his wife, will be gratefully appreciated by me.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Sigs. John H. Mitchell.

U. S. Senator.

Portland, Oregon."

I have the honor also to inform you that I have already transmitted to the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. photographic copies of the passport, promissory notes etc., all of the correspondence in this case has been similarly transmitted.

In conclusion, I have the honor to direct Your Excellency's attention to Article XXVIII of the Treaty between China and the United States, which expressly stipulates that:
"If controversies arise between

citizens of the United States and subjects of China which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction."

I therefore request Your Excellency to instruct His Honor, Poy, the Tam Hei Magistrate, that I will sit with him and in conjunction with him will decide the case, after full and proper trial.

Anxiously inquiring concerning your health and earnestly hoping that you are recovering your strength, and with cordial assurances of the highest and most friendly esteem,

Your Excellency
 Your obedient servant
 Sigs. Robert Mc. McCade
 U. S. Consul.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted with the earnest hope that my action therein meets with your approval. My relations

with all of my Consular colleagues are of
a most friendly and intimate nature and
each of them has expressed his strong disapproval
of the questionable actions of Mr. Lange.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

~~PS~~
Since the writing of the above, I have
the honor to report that He. E. Tao Kien
has informed me through his secretary, Hon.
Kung Hsein Chan, that in his Excellency's
official report of the case to the Chinese Foreign
Office, He. E. stated emphatically, that my
case was perfectly clear and proper, and that
the interference of Interpreter and Acting
Consul Lange was unwarranted and
irregular. His Excellency has also ordered
His Honor, Mr. the Tam Hsi Magistrate
to try the said case, in conjunction with
me and in the manner indicated in my
forgoing despatch to His Excellency.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

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No. 130

Consulate of the United States,
Canton China, September 9th 1900.

Mr. Robert A. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re attempted assassination of President McKinley

Recd. as proposed
answered
Oct. 21, 1901

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming & acknowledging receipt of
telegrams, &c. &c.



No. 130

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 9th 1901.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On Saturday afternoon, September 7th, 1901, I received a personal telegram announcing briefly that President McKinley was shot. The entire community was excited and shocked. I cabled to the Department as follows:

"Executive, Washington,
Horror struck over President's
assassination. Prayer for hopes
for his recovery. Please cable
condition.

Sept 7th: 1901, McWade."

During the same afternoon I formally notified H. E. Tao Chu, Viceroi of the Two Kwangs of the sad intelligence. On Sunday, September 8th, 1901, I received the following cablegram:

"American Consul, Canton,

grave, not hopeless.

Ades,

Shortly afterwards I received the following despatch from M. E. Tacellu:

"M. E. Tacellu, Viceroy, to His Honor
U.S. Consul McWade.

Your Honor:

I have just received your despatch and am dreadfully shocked to learn that M. E. William McKinley, President of the United States has been shot and wounded. It is a great pity and causes me sincere anxiety. But I feel that Heaven protects the good and I earnestly hope for his speedy recovery. God will surely not permit such a good man to die through an assassin's bullet. I beg you to telegraph to your Government and Mrs McKinley, the wife of the President, my heartfelt sympathies and sincerest solicitations.

26th day, 7th moon, 27th year H.S. "

Carrying out his request I cabled to the Department as follows:

"Secretate, Washington,
Viceroy Tao ellu, dreadfully
shocked, asks our course of
through you, heartfelt sym-
pathies President, Mrs McKinley,
says God surely not permit
so good man die through
assassins bullet.

McWade."

A few minutes before midnight on
Monday, September 9th, 1901, I received
the following cablegrams:

"McWade, Consul, Canton,
Express earnest thanks to
Viceroy.

Adee, Acting."

Early the following morning in
obedience to the foregoing I addressed
H. E. Tao ellu, and conveyed to him
the earnest thanks and cordial appre-
ciation of our Government, which,
he assured me, gratified him exceedingly.
His inquiries concerning President
McKinley's condition are repeated
frequently by official runners, and

by his ex
Secretary and adviser,
John Chao.

All of the Chinese officials, civil
and military, join the foreign element
here in deploring the attack, in sym-
pathizing sincerely with Mr. McKimley
and in indignant condemnation of
the crime.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul.

9/20.01 JN

No. 131.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

September 10th 1894.

Mr. Robert M. McAllade

To the Department of State

7.00m

Subject:

Supercate Despatches. (Six.)

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Copy of Despatches Nos 74, 75, 76,
77, 78, and 79, lost this shipment of the S.S. City of
Rio de Janeiro.



No. 131

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

September, 10th 189, 1901

Honorable David S. Heill
Assistant Secretary of State,

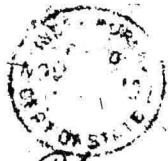
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

According to your letter of instructions No. 33, dated Washington July, 19, 1901, notifying me to send duplicates of my despatches Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, which failed to reach the Department, through the loss by shipwreck of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the said duplicates.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.



No. 102.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept 11th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

Ans Nov. 7-1901

Subject

re Inspection of Swatow District.

Suggest that if wd. be more convenient to the wd. follow the usual rule of sending copies of letters or documents in the form of enclosures.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Report of a tour of inspection of the Swatow District by Eugene E. Wood.

6 1/4
3 3/4

Consular Bureau
NOV 4 1901

No. 132

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

September 11th 1891

Honorable David I. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the following in further continuation of my No. 122 concerning a joint investigation and inspection of the Sincato District by the Hon. Mr. Mc. Langhorne, U. S. Vice-Consul, whom I assigned to that duty—and Mr. Edward Woods, Ensign, U. S. Navy, detailed at my request by Commander Drake, of the U. S. S. Monterey, now lying at this port:

Ensign Woods returned to Canton about two weeks ago and after the necessary delay involved in the preparation of his official report, has handed to me the following, which is a duplicate of the report which he presented to his Commanding Officer, Commander E. J. Drake. The extract from the China Mail of August 10, 1901, the lecture by Alexander Meichie, and the set

of Missionary maps or charts of the country surrounding Swatara, which he says, are appended or enclosed do not accompany his report to me, and are doubtless made part of his report to Commander Drake, which I understand will be transmitted by that courteous gentleman to the U. S. Navy Department.

Mr. M. M. Langhorne is still in the Swatara District, and acting under my instructions, is engaged in endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory settlement of all of the Missionaries case that are pending. When he returns to Canton his report on the commercial and physical conditions of that District will be transmitted to you.

Ensign Woods' report is as follows:

,220-D.

U. S. S. Monterey.

Canton, China.

July 17th. 1901.

Mr:

The United States Consul to Canton, Hon. Robert M. McWade, has requested that an officer be detailed to accompany the Hon. M. M. Inghorne on a tour of inspection of the Swatow District.

You are therefore relieved temporarily from your present duties aboard this vessel, and assigned to special duty to accompany the U. S. Vice Consul of this port on a visit of investigation and inspection of the Swatow District. This duty being considered important and for the public interest.

The mission is important and the service one, in which the opportunity arises wherein much discretion must be exercised and careful dealing with the Chinese with whom you may come in contact, in order that obstacles may not be placed in your way from accomplishing the object sought.

It is paramount that your work be accomplished by peaceful actions under all circumstances which may arise.

While having due regard for your safety, as well as that of your associate, maintain the integrity of the friendly relations of the United States with the Chinese and impress upon each of its officials as it may be necessary for you to interview, the fact that you are an officer of the United States Navy and attached to the U. S. S. Monterey now at Canton.

With due respect for your position, conform as much to the wishes of the Chinese officials as will be consistent with the customs and usages necessary to be shown to foreign representatives.

Having thus duly outlined in substance the precautionary measures which you will develop and exercise in the execution of your work, while absent from this vessel, and the trust imposed in you, it is expedient that you should obtain information upon the following subjects to be embodied finally in a report to me to be submitted to the Navy Department.

1. Desirability and reasons for establishing commercial relations with the places visited.
2. Conditions natural, or artificially introduced which may be conducive to commercial, agricultural and mechanical developments to improve trade relations.
3. The natural social conditions and physical features of the country which will tend to improve and foster commercial relations.
4. The adaptability of the people, so far as you may be able to observe, or information from other reliable sources, to receive and take up new commercial relations.
5. What products are indigenous to the soil and others which may possibly be cultivated.
6. The natural tendency of the people to pursue certain industries in commercial relations.
7. Products of exchange including those which would be most beneficial and successful in opening up commercial relations.
8. The present status of relations which now exist between the Chinese and the resident foreign population, its tendency for improvement or otherwise.
9. Approximation of native and foreign population in the several sections visited.
10. Progress and inclination to educational developments.
11. Natural avenues of trade and approach.

2. Feasibility for interior or local port connections by railroad.
3. Navigable length of rivers or waterways of approach and extent of tide water communications, including maximum and minimum depths, and the feasibility for removing obstacles in order to increase their depth for vessels of 18 feet draft or under.
4. Average rise and fall of tides or freshets, and extent of inundations of the several waterways.
5. Condition and nature of soil for cultivation, also of river beds, and other waterways, which present obstacles to free navigation.
6. The average length of and capacity of steamers which would be best adapted for the narrow and circuitous turns, windings in rivers and waterways.

While absent from this vessel keep yourself in touch with avenues of communication so that it will be possible to reach you nearly all times. Should any circumstances arise in which you may be cut from wire or postal communication, so arrange matters that communications may be opened in case of emergency by courriers.

Your probable period of absence will be about 10 to 12 days.

You will keep me informed by post of your changes of base requiring a change of address.

You will exercise the greatest precaution in the preservation of your health and keep open lines of communication.

You will keep a detailed bill of expense which will be submitted at your return for my approval.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. J. Drake,

Commander, U.S.N.,

Commanding.

sign Edward Woods, U.S.N.,
U.S.S. Monterey.

- I -

U. S. S. Monterey,
Canton, China,
August 17th. 1901.

Sir:

1. In obedience to your order, No.220-D, of July 17th. 1901, I accompanied the Honorable M.M.Langhorne, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Canton, on a tour of inspection of the Swatow District.

2. I have the honor to submit the following report on the subjects named below:-

1. Desirability and reasons for establishing commercial relations with the places visited.

2. Conditions natural, or artificially introduced, which may be conducive to commercial, agricultural, and mechanical developments to improve trade relations.

3. The natural social conditions and physical features of the country which will tend to improve and foster commercial relations.

4. The adaptability of the place, so far as you may be able to observe or information from other reliable sources, to receive and take up new commercial relations.

5. What products are indigenous to the soil and others which may possibly be cultivated.

6. The natural tendency of the people to pursue certain industries in commercial relations.

7. Products of exchange, including those which would be most beneficial and successful in opening up commercial relations.

8. The present status of relations which now exist between the Chinese and the resident foreign population, its tendency for improvement or otherwise.

9. Approximation of the native and foreign population in the several sections visited.

10. Progress and inclination to educational development.

11. Natural avenues of trade and approach.

12. Feasibility for interior or local port connections by railroad.

13. Navigable lengths of rivers or waterways of approach and extent of tide water communications, including maximum and minimum depths, and the feasibility for removing obstacles in order to increase the depth for vessels of 18 feet draft or under.

14. Average rise and fall of tides and freshets, and extent of inundation of the several waterways.

15. Condition and nature of the soil for cultivation, also of river beds and other waterways which present obstacles to free navigation.

16. The average length of and capacity of steamers which would be the best adapted for the narrow and circuitous turns, windings in rivers and waterways.

Subjects Nos.2 and 12 being so closely allied, it is considered expedient to form of them one subject, as follows:-

Conditions natural, or artificially introduced, which may be conducive to commercial, agricultural, and mechanical developments to improve trade relations, including feasibility of interior or local port connection by railroad.

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Subjects Nos. 13 and 14 being so closely allied, it is considered expedient to form of them one subject, as follows:-

Navigable length of rivers or waterways of approach and extent of tide water communications, including maximum and minimum depths, average rise and fall of tides or freshets, extent of inundations of the several waterways, and the feasibility for removing obstacles in order to increase the depth for vessels of 18 feet or under

Desirability and reasons for establishing commercial relations with the places visited.

It is exceedingly desirable that commercial relations with the country of which Swatow is the port of entry, be established for the following reasons:-

1. There is a steadily increasing demand in Swatow and the cities in this Prefecture, for foreign goods, brought about by the contact of the Chinese with foreigners, and by the Chinese seeing and appreciating the superiority of foreign over domestic goods of the same class. Many articles of foreign manufacture and production have already been introduced and accepted by the Chinese and many more could be were their usefulness brought home by example. Of those goods which have been introduced, those from countries other than our own, are inferior, in many cases, to those which could be placed in the market by our own manufacturers at the same or slightly advanced prices.

2. Of all foreign goods, those from America are looked upon with the most favor, partly on account of the superiority of the goods themselves, and partly on account of the favor with which Americans are regarded throughout the Province; and, other things being equal, command a readier sale. In the majority of cases, a slightly increased price even, over the prices of the same articles produced by other countries, does not affect the demand for these goods. So marked has become the demand for our goods, that, in many cases the supply not being equal to the demand, articles from other countries pass as American that they may have the readier sale. For example, in Chao Chow Foo and Kieh Yeng, many German clocks are sold and without exception pass as American.

3. The port of Swatow is the port of entry for practically the entire Eastern part of the Province, a greater part of the trade of the eighteen millions of Hak Ka speaking people, and the entire trade of the five millions of Tie-Chieu speaking people passing through this port. This Province is one of the richest in the Chinese Empire, and the trade is on the steady increase; a fact that is appreciated by the foreigners at present entered into commercial relations with Swatow, as may be seen by the fact that within the coming six months it is the intention of the German firms to practically double the number of ships flying the German flag, by having the ships of that country, at present trading with the East Indies, to extend their lines to Swatow. Both the English and the German firms at present in this port, are jealous lest America establish commercial relations here, but realizing that it is only a question of time until she so does, are striving to obtain as much as possible of the trade before

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this takes place.

4. the port of Swatow is to become the terminus or one of the principal points on the railroad that is inevitable throughout this region:

5. Were American ships flying the American flag to once more enter this port, as they formerly did, the prestige of America and the Americans would be materially increased. At present the Chinese cannot believe that a country whose flag is never seen in their port is of any importance. One of the old men, who remembered the time when fourteen or sixteen sail of our ships was no uncommon sight in this port, asked why the "Flowery Starry Flag" was never seen now? Nor was there any explanation.

Conditions natural, or artificially introduced, which may be conducive to commercial, agricultural, and commercial developments to improve trade relations, including feasibility of interior or local port connection by railroad.

I. A large general store to be opened in Swatow, with branch stores in Chao Chow Foo, Kieh Yeng, and Chow Yang, with an American resident manager and one or more American clerks in Swatow, and a large force of Chinese clerks or compradores in Swatow, and in those cities where branch stores have been established. The store to be stocked with those goods which are now in demand among the Chinese and with those which time would show to be most acceptable, care being taken that every article with which the people are not familiar be carefully and fully explained, both as to its use and the care that should be taken of it. Several things, among them bicycles, have been sold to the Chinese without the proper care to be taken having been explained, with the result that they have soon become a total loss to the buyer. A knowledge of the local dialect should be one of the requirements of the American clerks that they might deal directly with the buyers without the medium of a native clerk. All goods should have a distinctive Chinese name plainly marked on them that they might be recognized by the Chinese. This is imperative, that the genuine may be recognized from the counterfeit, of which there are many, by the people themselves. This plan is now being carried out on many goods from other countries. There are many counterfeits now in circulation, one of which is the Japanese counterfeit of the Eagle Brand of condensed milk. This counterfeit, which is a most worthless article cannot be told from the genuine by the Chinese who see only the eagle on the outside of the can. Were a cold storage run in connection with this store, large quantities of American pork could be exported and readily sold, the demand for this commodity being great and the price proportionately large. Were a lumber mill run in connection with the store, timber and lumber of all sorts could be introduced. There is a great demand for timber of all kinds on account of the extreme scarcity of wood of any sort in this Province. The refuse of the mill could be sold for fuel, both as wood and as charcoal, their being a great demand for this also.

The necessary land for this store could be obtained from Dr. W. Ashmore of the American Baptist Mission, who is in possession of seven acres of the most valuable land in Swatow, it having the largest

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water frontage. Piers would have to be built sufficiently long for steamers to come alongside and discharge. This has been done by all the other firms having water frontage. The sole inconvenience would be the mud which is brought down by the branch of the Han River which flows into the harbor along this frontage. As most of this land fronts to the West, the steamers would be protected from the winds to the East of South which are the most violent. This land is now occupied by Chinese houses, and stores, and by the godowns of the steam launch company. Dr. Ashmore is anxious to dispose of this property, which is eagerly sought by the German shipping firms of Swatow.

2. At the present time, the Chinese lose an unnecessarily large percentage of their sugar through imperfect crushing of the cane. It is estimated that in many cases this loss amounts to from 10 to 15 per cent. Were sugar crushers introduced, and their use explained, the gain to the cane growers would be marked and the demand for the crushers proportionately large. Establish crushers at various points along the waterways, and more could be paid to the grower for his crop than he now gets for his sugar, and still leave a profit to the owner of the crusher. The crushed cane could also be disposed of for a trifle to the grower to be used as fuel.

That a railroad will one day connect the large and important cities of the Prefecture with Swatow seems inevitable, though when this will become an established fact, is a matter of conjecture. The matter has been projected by the Imperial Government, but up to the present, all attempts to construct one have proved abortive. The wealthy Chinese, ~~officials, knowing as they do that a greater~~, will not put money into any scheme or design of the Chinese Officials, knowing as they do that a greater part of any money so placed will find its way into the pockets of these same officials, instead of into the projected scheme. They would support the scheme were it to be carried out by a foreigner, but it would then receive the opposition of the officials throughout the region, who would oppose it on the grounds that the foreigners would secure too great influence or face, by its construction. If the railroad itself must be built by the Chinese, as it must if the Province remains in their hands, so also the rails must be made by them. Iron there is in plenty, and from this could be made rails sufficiently strong for the light traffic, but the Chinese desire steel rails, an impossibility for the supply of phosphorus is entirely inadequate to such a demand. A road has already been surveyed by the Chinese officials from Chao Chow Foo, the prefectural city, to Tua-Ka, and by the commerce of Jardine Matheson & Co., from Swatow to Phau-Thai. These surveys have been roughly performed and there are no plans or drawings to show for the work. The reason why a railroad should have been surveyed from the Prefectural city to Tua-Ka or from Swatow to Phau-Thai is not apparent, unless the ultimate idea was to connect Chao Chow Foo with Swatow, neither of the other places mentioned being of sufficient importance for them to be come the terminus of a railroad.

Should any of the Western nations obtain control of the Province by any means, a railroad would be a necessity from one end of the Province to the other for the transportation of troops as well as the products of trade and manufacture, and a certainty at least to the coal mines near Wu-King Fu, in the Pu Ning District.

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The natural social conditions and physical features of the country which tend to improve and foster commercial relations.

The basis of all Chinese society is the family. A man, picking a certain locality, settles there, buys a wife, builds a house and brings up his family. As soon as a son is old enough to marry, he buys a wife, and the newly-married couple live in a room built on the parents' house. Soon this house becomes too crowded to admit of any more additions, and houses spring up around it. Thus in time a village is formed. The members of one family may not all stay in the same locality but move to some place near by and establish another village. In this way, in the course of generation, a cluster of villages is formed the members of which are all the descendants of one man and bear the same family name. To these may be allied other villages, the descendants of another man, but who are brought to associate with the others for protection, for commercial reasons, or who simply enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, marrying and intermarrying. In this way is formed the clan. These clans are controlled by elders or headmen, who, either by selection or by preeminent ability, have attained the control of affairs. These men wield enormous power for they control the public monies of the clan, hire lawyers, conduct lawsuits, decide as to peace and war with their neighbors, and in petty cases punish offenders without bringing the case before the Magistrate, their judicial superiors. In many cases these public monies of the clan are of considerable amount, coming as they do from the rental of the tribal lands for cultivation. In case a man's lineal descendants die out, his property reverts to the clan, and in the course of hundreds of years, this property so obtained becomes of considerable extent. As an example of the amount of money controlled by these elders, the Ur clan in Jao Peng recently fought for six months and the only assessment was thirteen cents per man, the rest of the expenses being paid from the tribal fund. The monies raised from the clan property are expended principally for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and for hiring soldiers in case of war. These soldiers are men of but little property who adopt fighting as a profession, hiring themselves out to any clan for a small stipend and their food, after having made an agreement that in case they are killed, their families shall receive a sum of money, about \$100, and that they shall be sent home for burial.

These clan fights are the course of the Chao Prefecture, and indeed, of the whole Province. They start from the most trivial causes of which the following are a few of many:- Two men met in a village and after they have saluted each other, one took exception to the other being a native of a certain village. From this started a fight involving hundreds of men. In Jao Peng, the Ur-Chang fight was brought about by two men of the Chang clan, who had been out to catch frogs, passing through the village of one of the branches of the Ur clan, naked, at night. This brought on a fight where one clan numbered about 20,000 and the other about 16,000. One of the fights in which the amount of damage done was over \$10,000, started in a row over two cash in a gambling house.

Many years ago, these fights became of such alarming proportions that Admiral Pang was sent to this region with soldiers to end them. Being a man of great ability, he made forced marches by night, appeared when the people least expected him, burned villages and tortured to death men without number. In a very short time, he had put a stop to the fighting. As long as he lived and for several

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years after his death, the people kept the peace, such was the terror of his name. Of late, however, these fights have been increasing to such an extent and have so interfered with business, that the foreign merchants and the members of the shipping firms in Swatow have sent a memorial to the Doyen of the Consular Corps in Swatow, requesting that he request the Viceroy to put an end to the fighting. A copy of this memorial is hereby appended, marked "A". In many cases the local Magistrates are helpless or are hampered with other duties.

For example, with fights raging in all parts of the Prefecture, the military examinations, at which the presence of the District Magistrates is compulsory, are now being held and have been for over a month.

The usual method of stopping these fights is for the Magistrate to send two or three constables to inquire into the causes which the following are a few of many:- Two men met in a village and after they had saluted each other, one took exception to the other being a native of a certain village. From this started a fight involving hundreds of men. In Jao Peng, the Ur-Chang fight was brought out by two men of the Chang clan, who had been out to catch frogs, passing through the village of one of the branches of the Ur clan, and, at night. This brought on a fight where one clan numbered about 20,000 and the other about 16,000. One of the fights in which a amount of damage done was over \$10,000, started in a row over two men in a gambling house.

Many years ago, these fights became of such alarming proportions that Admiral Fang was sent to this region with soldiers to end them. Being a man of great ability, he made forced marches by night and appeared when the people least expected him, burned villages, and returned to death men without number. In a very short time, he had put a stop to the fighting. As long as he lived and for several years after his death, the people kept the peace, such was the terror of his name. Of late, however, these fights have been increasing to such an extent and have so interfered with business, that the foreign merchants and the member of the shipping firms in Swatow have sent a memorial to the Doyen of the Consular Corps in Swatow, requesting that he request the Viceroy to put an end to the fighting. A copy of this memorial is hereby appended, marked "A". In many cases the local Magistrates are helpless or are hampered with other duties. For example, with fights raging in all parts of the Prefecture, the military examinations, at which the presence of the District Magistrates is compulsory, are now being held and have been for over a month.

The usual method of stopping these fights is for the Magistrate to send two or three constables to inquire into the matter and report on the state of affairs. Then if the fighting be serious, a few men of soldiers are sent there who in no way interfere with the fighters, but quarter themselves on the villagers, until, tired of their presence, the fighters stop. A Board of Arbitration is then appointed by the Magistrate, who estimate the number of men killed on each side and the amount of property destroyed. Both sides then pay a certain amount in proportion to this damage done. Sometimes the Magistrate comes in person, but even his presence does not always have the desired effect. In 1891, at Chai Yang, in the Hak-Ka country, a District Magistrate proceeding to settle one of these fights, was set upon by the fighters, his escort scattered, and his chair destroyed, he himself

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scarcely escaping with his wife. The Tao Tai sent 500 soldiers who scattered the fighters, many of them going abroad. Eight of the headmen of the villages were put to death, five by crucifixion, and three by torture.

In connection with these clan fights comes up the question of the smuggling of arms. The majority of the weapons used by the fighters are the two-men muzzle-loaders, one man acting as a rest and the other firing the piece, the damage in lives lost being comparatively small. Recently, however, many arms have been smuggled into the Province from Canton and from HongKong. Those from Canton come overland into the Hak-Ka country and into the Kieh Yeng District of this Prefecture. The majority, which come from HongKong, are brought up in small junks whose size enables them the more easily to escape detection and are sold to the elders of the villages and clans for from 4 to 20 dollars apiece. The elders in turn sell them to the clan for from 4 to 6 dollars advance. The introduction of these weapons has increased the death rate in the clan fights to an alarming extent, the death rate in the Jao Peng fight having been increased to an average of 8 a day and in the Chow Yang fight to 10 and 12 a day. It is in these two Districts that most of the arms are landed.

These clan fights are a serious detriment to the commercial relations, nor can there be said to be any social conditions which will improve them.

Physical Features.

The Han and Kieh Yeng rivers and their tributaries form a network of rivers and creeks extending from the mountains in Fo-Kien in the North, and those in the Western part of the Prefecture to the sea on the South and East. Canals have been dug in countless places connecting rivers and creeks, and cutting the country up into numberless small tracts of land, and making this one of the best watered Prefectures in the Empire. To this may be laid the richness and fertility of the soil, requiring as it does but little artificial fertilizer, and making possible the enormous crops. The rich mud brought down from the hills by the freshets is used from time to time when the soil has been impoverished by some particularly exhaustive crop.

The Eastern part of the Prefecture is practically a plain, there being but few hills, the slopes of which however are terraced that crops of sugar cane may be raised. The Western part of the Prefecture is traversed by a range of mountains where there are extensive coal mines. As yet, these mines have not been developed, the workings being mere surface pickings. These mines are jealously guarded by the Chinese who will not allow them to be worked by foreigners. Mr. Richardson, the head of Bradley & Co., has examined these mines and has the above statement concerning them. The coal is bituminous of a fair quality, comparing favorably with Japanese coal, but is little used for small purposes as too much draft is required. It is suspected that there are other minerals in these mountains but there is no proof of their existence. A small gold mine exists near Hai Suan once worked by foreigners. Since the working of this mine has been taken in hand by the Chinese, the output is unknown. There is a small silver mine in the hills on the Han river, near the Fo-Kien border, but whether or not this mine is being worked by the Chinese is not known. Timber of all kinds is extremely scarce throughout this whole region; that used for building purposes being rafted down the Han river to Chao Chow Foo, a

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distributing centre for both timber and lumber. the wood is practically all a species of pine which is not susceptible to the attack of the white ants, which are the curse of this region, and camphor wood. The pines comes in lengths of timber 19 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference. A stick of this size brings \$8.60 in the market. For every additional inch in circumference, 50 cents is added to the above-mentioned price, and for every inch less 50 cents is deducted. In the cities there are usually a number of banyan trees for shade and in the country close by, fruit trees.

The adaptibility of the people, so far as you may be able to judge, or information from other reliable sources, to receive and take up new commercial relations.

The Chinaman is a utilitarian par excellence, and in so far as he may be to see that it is to his advantage to adopt foreign ideas and goods and to enter into commercial relations with foreigners, so quick is he to avail himself of the opportunity. Can he but see that there is any material advantage to be gained by him as an individual and there are none more prone to take advantage of the ideas of others. This advantage may take different forms, -To the rich man or the Man-larin of rank, the possession of some article of foreign manufacture as a luxury may give him a certain amount of prestige or face as well as pleasure, especially if he be one of those who desire to be known as progressive; to the Doctor, Western methods and Western medicine enable him to cure diseases that his brother doctors cannot; to the merchant, the retailing of some foreign goods acceptable to the people is of pecuniary advantage; to the laborer in the fields, the introduction of a new kind of sugar cane or a new vegetable, doubles the value of his land, -in all such cases are these things adopted because of their advantage to the individual. The practical value and understanding of them must first be shown by actual practice to be what he desires, then, and only then, is he adaptable to foreign goods and ideas.

What products are indigenous to the soil and others which may possibly be cultivated.

The products of the soil may be divided into two classes, -the wet crop and the dry crop. Of the wet crops, rice is the most important, two crops being on a single plot of ground in a year, though it is not customary to raise a wet crop on the same plot of ground two successive years. About the third month of the first crop, the second crop is sown thickly in a small plot so that by the time the first crop is ready to harvest the second crop is three months old and ready for transplanting. The rice is cut by hand and threshed on the field into a barrel. The threshed rice is then given to the women for winnowing, which is crudely done by taking a small basketful of rice and half and slowly dropping it on a mat, the wind blowing the chaff away. When winnowed the rice is spread out in the sun to dry and left for two or three weeks under the charge of the women who gather it up carefully each night and spread it out again the next morning. The rice is not hulled lest the moisture render it unfit for use. The small

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ways spread the strew out to dry in the sun and take it to the house where it is used for fuel. The ducks are turned loose into the cut field and allowed to eat the rice that has fallen. The field is then plowed, the stubble being turned into the soil and the ground prepared for the new crop which is set out in long rows about six inches apart, a few stalks in a bunch. The supply of this, the most important article of food of the people, is entirely inadequate to the enormous demand, and from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 piculs are imported yearly from the Yangtze valley. The market price of rice is \$4.80 a picul for the best variety.

The most important of the dry crops is sugar. Two kinds of cane are grown, one of which has been grown by the Chinese for generations, and a second introduced last year from Penang. Of the two, the Penang cane is by far the most profitable, yielding about \$200 of sugar to the Chinese acre, which, counting the expenses of raising the cane as about \$30, leaves a profit to the grower of \$170. This cane is rapidly superseding the native cane which is poor and only yields a profit of 30 per acre to the grower. The cane from which the sugar has been crushed is dried and used for fuel. Sugar is more or less exhaustive on the soil, in spite of which fact, it is becoming more extensively grown to the exclusion of rice. Last year, 1,250,000 piculs of sugar were exported to HongKong and the ports of the North, the greater portion going to the Yangze ports. The sugar is of two kinds, brown and white, though neither of them are as refined as our sugar. The market price of sugar is from \$6.00 to \$9.00 a picul depending upon the quality as determined by the tasters, who fix the price according to the taste.

In the Delta of the Han river, indigo is grown to a considerable extent. The dye from this is of a very inferior quality, as lime is used to settle the coloring matter. Indigo being enriching to the soil the leaves are allowed to rot and are turned into the soil. Hemp is raised in considerable quantities but is all used for home consumption it being impossible to raise enough of this article to supply the demand. It is used principally in making a secondary grade of grass cloth and in making ropes. Vegetables of many varieties, such as onions, beans, peas, and potatoes are raised though, with the exception of potatoes, they are used for local consumption only. Potatoes were introduced several years ago and are now shipped away in considerable quantities to HongKong. Taro is extensively cultivated both for home consumption and for export to the Chinese in Singapore and Bangkok. It is very exhausting to the soil and but one crop in three years is raised on any one piece of ground. Peanuts or groundnuts as they are known to the Chinese, are raised in considerable quantities, the nuts being crushed for their oil and the refuse or cake used as fertilizer. There are two kinds of these nuts, the native or smaller variety, and the nut imported from America many years ago. Opium is raised in considerable quantities in the Jao Peng District, the yearly output being valued at \$100,000. It is very exhausting to the soil but one crop being raised in four years on any one piece of land. This opium is inferior to the imported article but is prized by the poorer classes on account of its cheapness. Six different varieties of tobacco are raised in the hills of the Chow Yang District. This tobacco is exclusively used by the Chinese, who prize it on account of its mildness. It ranges from 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 cents a catty for the cheaper grades, to \$6.00 a pound for the finer varieties. A number of native

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fruits are raised, of which the most famous are the mandarin oranges. The best varieties of these are in the Pu Ning District and the Kieh Yang District. Great quantities of these oranges are shipped yearly to HongKong, the other native ports, and to Singapore and Bankok. The exports of last year amounted to nearly 200,000 piculs. Although there are numbers of mulberry trees in this Province, the silk worm is not cultivated. Several years ago, the worm was brought in from the Provinces of the North, but from improper care and from not being acclimated did not prosper and the industry was abandoned. Great quantities of lime are made throughout this Province for building purposes. The shells are collected along the coast and brought into Swatow, which act as a distributing centre for this commodity. From here the shells are conveyed to all parts of the country on small native boats and converted into lime.

As far as introducing any products for the soil is concerned the Chinese have learned those which give them the largest returns and cultivate them, taking up innovations but rarely.

The natural tendency of the people to pursue certain industries in commercial relations.

It is not possible to say that there is any tendency on the part of the people to pursue certain industries in commercial relations, for the people do not as yet deal directly with the outside world. Certain merchants and compradores there are in the ports on the coast who deal in foreign goods, but only those goods for which there is a demand among their countrymen, and which may be varied from time to time as the demand or the taste of the people varies.

Products of exchange, including those which would be most beneficial and successful in opening up commercial relations.

The total amount of foreign trade for the year 1900 amounted to 17,700,000 HK Tls, of which 12,700,000 were imports and 5,000,000 were exports. Chief among the imports are cotton goods, the total value of which were 4, 070,000 taels, 2, 750,000 of which represent the value of 45,000 bales of cotton yarn. In cotton yarn, the Indian product naturally leads the way on account of its cheapness; the value of this yarn imported being 110,972 piculs at a total value of 252,205 taels, against 21,450 piculs of English yarn, valued at 475,389 taels, and 1,221 piculs of Japanese yarn valued at 26,900 taels. This yarn is chiefly for the mills in Hsing Ning, and the hand looms which give occupation to the poor women and girls in the villages around Chow Yang. During the year 1900, the market price of cotton yarn ranged from \$80 to \$100 per bale.

Of the other cotton goods, the following are the principal imports:-

Italian cloth plain and figured-pieces-	1,580-valued @	20,612 taels
white shirtings	-pieces-217,066	- " 744,223 "
grey shirtings	- " - 91,989	- " 251,204 "
T-cloths	- " - 28,665	- " 56,060 "
raw Indian cotton	- " - 4,050	- " 62,566 "
American drills	- " - 1,228	- " 5,098 "

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English drills	-pieces-1,038-valued @ 5,542 taels
American jeans	- " - 525- " 2,112 "
English jeans	- " -2,376 " 12,599 "
American sheetings	- " -1,020- " 3,039 "
Japanese sheetings	- " - 500- " 1,514 "
Turkey red cotton	- " -6,285- " 13,590 "
cotton italians	- " -1,957- " 14,069 "
velvets	- " -2,013- " 17,790 "
Japanese cotton crape	- " -2,419 " 9,402 "

Woolens are but little used, practically the only import being 1,128 pairs of woolen blankets, valued at 5,629 taels.

But few metals were imported and those only in small quantities old iron such as wornout cart tires, horse shoes, etc., supplying the needs of the native blacksmiths who convert it into such hardware as the people require, knives, plowshares, etc., Of old iron 33,890piculs valued at 62,389 taels were imported. Of the metals the following are the principal imports:-

naillrodiron-----piculs----	4,772---valued at--	13,497 taels
iron nails	" 3,568	" 17,126 "
tin in slabs	" 11,967	" 577,521 "
tin plates	" 1,032	" 53,401 "
lead	" 2,969	" 18,332 "
old copper	" 158	" 1,880 "
brass wire	" 112	" 3,959 "
steel	" 729	" 3,860 "

The imported tin is used in making tins for oil, and in the manufacture of the celebrated Swatow pewter ware.

Oil is imported in large quantities from America, Russia, and Sumatra. The following are the imports of the three oils:-

~~American Kerosene oil--gal--380--valued at-- 62,580 taels~~
~~Russian oil~~ "

American Kerosene oil--gal--	380,000--valued at--	62,580 taels
Russian oil	" 600,000	" 106,500 "
Russian oil in bulk	" 937,504	" 133,606 "
Sumatra oil	" 200,000	" 27,800 "
Sumatra oil in bulk	" 2,683,764	" 374,530 "

The price of oil is going down steadily on account of the competition, and Russian oil is gradually being forced out of the market. With the heavy freight and Canal dues, it is impossible for this oil to compete with the cheaper Sumatra and Borneo oils. This oil is brought to Swatow in tank steamers and is sold either tinned or in bulk to the retail merchants.

All of the imported flour is American, from the Sperry mills, and is imported in bags of 50 pounds. The total amount imported during the past year was 99,176 piculs, valued at 391,403 taels. Though this flour is 10 per cent dearer than the native product it is prized by the Chinese on account of its fineness, color, and freedom from grit, and commands a ready sale. The retail price is from \$1.80, at which price most of the flour is sold, to \$2.08 and even \$2.15 per bag of 50 pounds. Very little of the flour is sold at the last named prices. Coal is imported from Japan and from Tonkin. The Japanese coal, of which 38,612 tons valued at 143,660 taels were imported is for the use of the merchant steamers and for small retail purposes. The Tonkin coal, nearly all of which comes as coal dust,

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is used in the manufacture of lime, a product produced everywhere throughout the region. Of this coal, 17,085 tons, valued at 53,576 taels were imported.

Two qualities of opium were imported. Of the better quality, Malwa opium, 2,455.66 piculs valued at 1,797,374 taels, and of the second quality, Patna opium, 1,887 piculs valued at 1,250,194 taels were imported.

100,000 packs of playing cards valued at 3,000 taels were introduced. These are used by the Chinese in playing a mild form of poker.

Of clocks and watches, 3,550 valued at 6,994 taels were imported. Practically all of these were of German make.

Looking glasses and mirrors to the number of 395,419 valued at 10,407 taels were imported. Nearly all of these were small hand glasses.

108 piculs of American snuff valued at 27,001 taels were imported. This snuff is especially prized by the Chinese for being slightly oily their criterion of good snuff. The retail price of this is from \$2.50 to \$5.00 an ounce.

The following is a list of the chief remaining exports from foreign countries:-

coarse palm leaf fans--piece--	1,250,250--valued @--	9,553	taels
beans and pease	picul	6,438	"
bicho de mar	"	1,397	"
cigars and cigarets	"	"	3,820 "
American ginseng	catty	9,820	"
glue	picul	5,505	"
raw hemp	"	3,694	"
lamp wicks	pkg	32,385	"
purses and pouches	piece	92,845	"
matches	gross	743,300	"
medicine	picul	10,701	"
perfumery	"	"	3,819 "
rice	"	72,520	"
silk piece goods	catty	25,397	"
silk-thread	picul	38	"
tobacco	"	4,266	"

The chief imports from native ports are as follows:-

beans white and yellow-picul-	797,335-valued at-	2,003,243	taels
bean cake	"	2792,752	"
raw cotton	"	10,297	"
hemp	"	57,887	"
native ginseng	"	96	"
peanuts	"	47,097	"
black oolong tea	"	1,797	"
native medicines	"	27,486	"

The beancake, the refuse of the bean after the oil has been pressed from it, is much used as a fertilizer. The imported beans go mostly to the beancake mill in Swatow.

Besides sugar, the chief of the exports are eggs, tobacco, native cloth, peanut oil, paper, fruit, vegetables, and bamboo products for the Chinese in Bangkok, Deli, and HongKong. The eggs are collected by men going around to the peasant class, particularly in the Kieh Yeng District., and buying the eggs at 4 or 5 mace a hundred. From thence they are brought to Swatow, packed in bamboo baskets and shipped away. The local albumen factory, for making artificial fertilizer, has not affected the export market of eggs. During the year 1900,

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13, 514,915 eggs valued at 95,723 taels were shipped to HongKong, and 4,854,360 valued at 32,073 taels to foreign ports.

The following is a list of the remainder of the principal exports:-

dried and salted vegetables-picul-	159,972-value-	94,549 taels	
paper fans to foreign ports	" 956,215	" 5,910	"
paper fans to HongKong	" 234,355	" 1,219	"
paper fans to native ports	" 892,389	" 8,192	"
bamboo hats to foreign ports	" 385,737	" 8,189	"
gunny bags to native ports	" 1,997,799	" 79,229	"
indigo to native ports	" 33,663	" 90,237	"
straw mats to foreign ports	" 114,927	" 6,419	"
Chinese pens to foreign ports	" 434,060	" 2,038	"
Chinese pens to HongKong	" 778,000	" 3,755	"
paper to HongKong	" 28,196	" 58,766	"
paper to foreign ports	" 48,426	" 375,002	"
joss paper to foreign ports	" 37,019	" 369,008	"
earthen pottery to foreign ports	" 89,583	" 51,559	"
peanut oil to HongKong	" 37,485	" 353,709	"
oranges to HongKong	" 72,491	" 109,208	"
oranges to foreign ports	" 45,580	" 72,106	"
oranges to native ports	" 69,367	" 109,087	"
straw shoes to foreign portspairs	360,687	" 6,564	"
sprats to foreign ports piece	57,500	" 288	"
sprats to native ports	" 1,690,005	" 832	"
brown sugar to HongKong picul	68,573	" 235,222	"
brown sugar to native ports	" 771,676	" 2,658,572	"
white sugar to native ports	" 5519,590	" 2,782,592	"
black oolong tea	" 6,447	" 139,714	"
tin foil to HongKong	" 2,534	" 156,475	"
tobacco to HongKong	" 5,205	" 178,949	"
tobacco to native ports	" 16,973	" 478,778	"

The demand for perfumery is rapidly increasing, and the article commands rather large prices. The two kinds of perfumery most in evidence are the French perfumes of Ed. Pinaud, and the American perfumes of Colgate. Nearly all of this perfumery comes in small bottles up to 4 oz., a bottle containing 2 Oz., selling for \$1.50.

During the last Year, 47,392 lamps valued at 11,678 taels were imported, nearly all of which are of German make though they pass as American. The American lamps are much prized by the Chinese on account of their superior quality and sell for from \$16.00 a pair for the best imported American lamps, to \$5.00, \$6.00, 7.00, a pair for the medium variety. There is a greater demand for the last named variety than for any other. Cheap nickle lamps sell for \$3.00 a pair.

White cotton socks are being introduced from HongKong and are finding an increasing sale. The better quality sell for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a dozen pairs, the other qualities for from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a dozen pairs. More of the cheap socks are sold than of the ~~other~~ dearer varieties.

Japanese towels, to the extent of 31,748 dozen valued at 9,432 taels were imported. these are very small and flimsy and are used

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by the Chinese for Wash cloths.

German handkerchiefs are gradually entering the market, more being sold to the Chinese than to foreigners. They sell for from \$2.25 \$2.00, and \$1.80 a dozen for the better varieties to 40 cents a dozen for the cheaper varieties.

Condensed milk is in great demand among the Chinese. The trade is confined to two brands only the Eagle brand and the Milkmaid brand. The selling price is \$9.15 for a box of 4 dozen, or 22 cents a piece

for the Milkmaid brand and 40 cents a can for the Eagle brand. Of the two, about twenty times as much of the former is sold, the market for the latter having been ruined by the worthless imitation placed in the market by the Japanese.

Large quantities of cheap cotton umbrellas are imported from Japan

Lumber is imported in small quantities but the market could be much improved were it possible to obtain the wood. The demand is much greater than the supply and the prices in the local market are proportionately high. The principal imported woods are as follows:-

1. Oily T'sau wood from Singapore. This wood comes according to order, in lengths of from 20 to 50 feet plank or timber. No two pieces of this wood are the same, it being sometimes brash and rotten at other times hard. It is used principally for sills, and roof timbers. It is also used for shaft poles for mandarin chairs. It sells for \$1.40 per square foot.

2. Dry T'sau wood, comes as does the oily T'sau and subject to the same defects. It is used principally for joists and sells for \$1.20 per square foot in the market.

3. Foochow pine is imported as timber, 20ft. long and 1ft. thick at the butt. A stick of this size brings \$8.60. For every additional inch in circumference the price is increased 50 cents and for every inch under 1ft. 50 cents is deducted. It is used in house building.

4. Fragrant Formosa camphor wood comes as timber 9x18x7, with holes in both ends so that when these are removed the length of the stick is about 7'. A stick of the above-mentioned dimensions sells for \$16.00, when it is obtainable. It is used for making Tables wardrobes, chests, etc. Nearly all of this wood received is knotty, the best pieces having been chosen out in Amoy, HongKong and Canton.

5. Siamese Ka Lung Je wood is extremely hard and is used in any place where such wood is required, as in the rudder posts of junks. The usual length of this timber is 20 feet, though the stick is sometimes sawed in half. It runs up to over 1' in diameter and is very expensive.

~~6. Singapore pine comes as timber 16' x 21 1/2", in diameter~~

6. Singapore pine comes as timber 16' x 8" x 21 1/2", and brings \$1.43 per cubic foot in the market.

7. Siamese redwood is used for the finest furniture. It comes as timber under 10' in length, and up to 2' in diameter. Out of 100 cattiees of this wood received, about 50 are fit for use. The selling price of this wood is \$8.00 per cubic foot.

8. Formosa sandal wood comes in timber 8' x 2' x 8". A piece of the above dimensions sells for \$40.00.

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9. Siamese blackwood comes in every small pieces the size of a man's fist, and brings about \$8.00 per picul in the rough. It is used for carving, and for knobs of all kinds.

10. Siamese teak comes as timber up to 70' or 80' long. It is used for furniture and for carving. It sells for from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cubic foot.

There is a little native camphor wood in the country, which comes from Chang Lok in the Hak Ka region and is used for making boxes, chests, and knees for junks. It is usually in crooked timber from 10' to 20' feet long and from 1' to 2' in diameter. A stick 10' long by 1' in diameter sells for \$20.00. Small sticks sell for from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

The present status of relations which now exist between the Chinese and the resident foreign population, its tendency for improvement or otherwise.

The majority of the foreigners now resident in this section of the Province are citizens of the Four Great Powers, - Great Britain, America, France, and Germany. In general terms it may be stated that the subjects of France are most cordially hated and feared, those of Germany disliked, and those of Great Britain and America tolerated and even regarded with some little friendliness.

The French are all Roman Catholic Priests who are ostensibly on the ground to expound the Gospel and proselyte, but who are also political agents. They have assumed Mandarin rank and exercise its prerogatives so far as interfering with civil Magistrates in affairs which are purely Chinese in character are concerned. In many cases their Missions have become places of refuge for criminals fleeing from justice. These criminals, joining the Catholic church, have been protected from the righteous punishment of the Mandarin, though at the time the offense was committed the man was in no wise connected with the church. Do not understand me to insinuate that there is any justice in the Church taking up the affairs of those of their adherents who have committed an offense against Chinese law, for there can be no justification in any such case but of the two the first seems to be the more flagrant offense. The French have impressed upon the Chinese officials that France is the greatest nation on earth and that any interference with them in any way will call down severe punishment upon themselves if not trouble upon the Empire. That the Chinese resent this interference in civil matters is shown by a remark of the Hu or Prefect of Chao Chow Foo, during a call upon that official. His remark as translated was in substance as follows, - "The American and English churches have made us no trouble but the Catholic church is exceedingly fond of taking up people's lawsuits. Pastors and preachers should confine themselves to their church work, and not mix up in lawsuits. If they did that it would be most excellent. One man should not mix up with another man's work." This remark besides its bearing on the case has the additional value of being spontaneous, for the previous conversation had not touched upon Missions or Missionary work in any way. Again the same official said, - "Those Catholic Priests! Evil-minded men get into their church and the ears of the Priests are light, they listen to anything. They listen to what

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ill-minded men tell them and will not listen to us. They take up the affairs of these men and then there is trouble." The Ti-Kui or District Magistrate, of the same city said, in regard to the same matter,—"There is no truth or justice on their side, I am not afraid of them."

The whole villages and clans have been taken into their Church in times of trouble, is a matter of history; and that the villages and clans admitted have prospered in their affairs against their opponents, even where justice has been on the side of those not admitted to the church, the so-called heathen, is also a matter of history. This produces two effects upon the minds of the Chinese- a bitter hatred of the foreigner that has made such things possible, and a realization that, by uniting with this church they obtain certain material advantages. Hence the large number of converts, so-called, that are enrolled as adherents of the Catholic Church. That some of these are believers is not to be gainsaid but the majority are adherents because of the prestige it gives them and on account of the help that they receive. Cases have appeared where the priests have set themselves up as arbiters

in the settlements of the Cheng-Li clan fight in Chow Yang, the resident French Priest demanded that the \$1,500 that each side was to pay

in order of the board of Arbiters appointed by the Magistrate to settle the case should be paid to him for disbursement on the grounds that he had asked soldiers from the Tao-Tai. The clans refused to pay this money to him, and as there was no other settlement of the case, the fight has recommenced, and there are now 120 villages engaged on a side. It is considered that the clan fight now raging at Phau Thai, is the result of the intervention of the Priests or their active helpers in a purely civil affair. It is shown in the memorandum of Mr. J. M. Foster, a member of the American Baptist Mission, here appended marked "B", that at the end of the previous trouble at Phau Thai, it was decided that the Tho-Sua people were not to build their market, for a stated term of years. The people of this village joined the Catholic Church and commenced to build their market. The Kieh Yeng Magistrate, Li, feeling himself powerless to stop this building, petitioned the higher authorities to prevent the completion of his market, but without avail, as the market is completed. Discovering that the only people that patronized this market were the French adherents in the neighborhood, while the other Chinese traded at the old market at Phau Thai, the Tho-Sua men stopped a boat bound for the latter place and seized its load of vegetables. They also stopped a coolie bound for the same place and seized his load of sweet potatoes. Not content with this, they threw up earthworks between their market and Phau Thai, driving the laborers of the latter place from their paddy fields. As the first rice crop was then ripe and being harvested, this was a severe blow to the Phau Thai men, who desired peace as they had joined one of the other churches. They petitioned the Kieh Yeng Magistrate to protect them. He replied that after the military examinations which he was then conducting were over, he would examine into the case. The elders of the Phau Thai village which belonged to the Baptist church came to Swatow, and in our presence, stated their case to Mr. J. M. Foster, stating also that they had petitioned the Magistrate and requesting Mr. Foster's aid, for unless there was intervention of some sort they could no longer restrain their young men. The next day, we learned that the Tho-Sua men having commenced firing on the laborers in the fields, the elders of this village had sent out 400 men against

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them and that 2 had been killed and 2 wounded. It was also ascertained that one of the native Catholic preachers on the Board of Foreign Affairs in Chao Chow Foo, had been given two shops in the new market and \$500 for getting the market built.

This Board of Foreign Affairs is rather a hindrance than the help in settling affairs in which Missionaries were concerned, that it was intended to be. It owes its origin to the idea that affairs concerning Missionaries in the Prefecture should be laid before a Board on which both sides were represented, rather than before a single man. Two natives, Roman Catholic teachers and one from the other Missions were placed on this Board by the Tao Tai. It was stated to me by one of the Baptist Mission that it has now become so that Missionaries of the other Missions will not lay their cases before this Board, for if there are any French converts concerned in the case there will be but one decision.

It will be seen by the Memorandum of Mr. Foster before cited, that the Chinese believe that the French are working in this way to obtain control of this region and that by hampering the Chinese Magistrates and curtailing their powers as much as possible, that the way will be opened when the French make their effort for the Province. This view is also taken by the other members of the American Baptist Mission who said that it was also the opinion of the foreign merchants in Swatow.

One advantage that the French Priests have over the Missionaries of the other denominations is that they are picked men who make this their life work without an idea of leaving at some future time for their native country. They speak both the Mandarin and the local dialects, wear the native costume, conform as nearly as possible to the habits of the people among whom they live, and combine the native superstitions with their religion, the worship of ancestors with the worship of the saints. A second advantage that they have is that they have is that they teach but one form of religion.

The German residents are divided into two classes, missionaries and those engaged in trade. With the latter the Chinese have the usual trade relations. The former have their headquarters in and about the coal region back of Wu-King Fu, though they have branch missions scattered throughout the Province. Their proselyting is done quietly yet the Chinese view them with a certain distrust. The reason for this is not apparent for they interfere but little in the civil affairs of the country.

The English residents like the German are engaged both in commercial pursuits and in missionary work. The headquarters of the English mission is in Swatow and branch missions have been established throughout the country. These missionaries, like the German and Americans, interfere but little in Chinese civil affairs and the Chinese view them with a wholesome respect, the respect for the power of England behind them.

The American residents are of the American Baptist Mission, whose quarters are in Swatow, and whose branch missions extend throughout the Province. Their converts are not so numerous as are those of the other missions, for they will not promise any aid to persons desiring to enter their Church, though they take up affairs of their converts which arise after they have once joined. This may be seen by the statement of Mr. Foster before mentioned.

Until recently the Americans have not been held in any particular respect, for the reason that when they have had any

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trouble at all, where it was their right to obtain redress, as the burning of a chapel or the looting of a mission, ~~by~~ they have been dilatory in placing their ~~just~~ demands before the authorities, and ~~having them~~ once so placed them, have shown no zeal in having the cases brought to trial. As a consequence they have been subjected to more or less prosecution, more than that to which the others have been subjected, and the Magistrates have either been dilatory in dealing with the cases, or have not given them any attention.

These missionaries themselves are not men who have been chosen for their work with any thought as to their adaptability or to whether they are men who can teach ~~them~~ men. In several cases, the men who have come out as missionaries ~~are~~ not men who are fitted to teach at home, but who are sent out here because they apply for the duty to their Missionary Board, or because they think they have a call, neither of which are fitting preparations. Again, they are not permanent and but few of them have any idea of spending their life here in the missionary field. Rather, they stay here for a number of years and then go home never to return. They do not adopt Chinese customs, ideas, dress, or food, but hold as strictly to their old way of living as if they were in their own country. They are jealous of their co-laborers of the other denominations, and those among them who enjoy the respect of their compatriots, not missionaries, are the exceptions rather than the rule. They reproduce in China all the old world religious differences, not having attained that religious unity which would afford a shadow of an excuse for thrusting their religious ideas upon a people who desire them not.

Whether the Chinese who are classed as adherents of the Churches are Christians or not is a mooted question. Considering the means employed to induce them to enter, and their reasons for so doing, it is doubtful. That there are some is not to be denied, but the great mass of adherents are adherents because of the prestige it gives them and not because they believe the Christian faith they profess. It must be a subject of considerable curiosity to them that go under the name of Christian, that there should be so many different creeds so many manifestations of the same religion.

The effect that the foreigners have upon the Chinese is another question. That there is some good done, as in the American Baptist Mission in Swatow, where the Chinese are taught to read and write their own language, and where there is a small medical school, is to be seen. But the Chinaman is far more prone to accept the vices and methods of free-living of the foreigner than to copy his virtues. Also in many cases, the native teachers, themselves professed Christians, when placed as teachers over small branch missions, have soon to be replaced; for with the prestige which they enjoy as belonging to some Church and their authority over that mission, they at once commence to abuse that power, and to revert to what their fathers have been before them for generations.

* A better feeling towards Americans has manifested itself, not only in this Province but in this whole section, on account of the treatment of the Chinese by the Americans in Peking. The news of this treatment has travelled over the whole Empire.

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approximation of native and foreign population in the several sections
sited.

The Choa Prefecture is composed of nine Kui or Districts, comprising in all six thousand villages with a population of five million people. The two most populous of these Kui, are the Kieh Yeng and the Chow Yang, the former being composed of 1100 villages with a population of 1,000,000, and the latter of 1300 villages with a population of 300,000. The other Districts with the approximation of the number of their villages and the number of their inhabitants is as follows:-

Jao Peng	- 450 villages	- 300,000 inhabitants,	
Ching Hai	500	"	350,000
Hai Yang	450	"	250,000
Hui Lai	500	"	350,000
Pu Ning	800	"	650,000
Ta Pu	400	"	400,000
FungShun	500	"	350,000

Swatow, the port of entry for this Prefecture, has a native population of from 65,000 to 70,000, and 123 foreigners made up as follows:

English-57, German-30, Americans-14, Portuguese-6, French-6,

Japanese-4, Tahitians-4. Nearly all the foreigners, with the exception of the Foreign Consulate, their staffs, the staff of the Customs, and the missionaries, are business men of the shipping firms in the City.

The population of the Prefectural city, Chao Chow Foo, is variously estimated from 350,000 to 700,000, though from the extent of the city enclosed by the walls, the latter figure seems the nearer correct. There is no permanent foreign population, with the exception of the English Priest resident. There are two other missionaries, one of the English Presbyterian Church, and one of the American Baptist Church, who use the city as their headquarters and who have houses in the city. Of these, the representative of the American mission only is married and has three children.

Chow Yang, the District city of the Chow Yang District, has a population of from 260,000 to 300,000, and one resident French Priest.

Kieh Yeng, the District city of the Kieh Yeng District, has a native population of 100,000, and a foreign population of 2, one resident French Priest, and one representative of the American Baptist mission who uses this city as his base. He is married and owns a house on the outskirts of the city.

Chian Chieu, in the Jao Peng District, has a population of 20,000.

Ng Kung, in the Jao Peng District, has a native population of about 80,000, and a resident American missionary who is married, but has no children.

Chiah Na, in the Jao Peng district, has a population of 20,000.

Phau Thai has a native population of from three to four thousand, and a resident French Priest and several nuns.

Progress and inclination to educational development.

Up to 1898, when the Empress Dowager usurped the throne from Pao Yang Suu, the Emperor, the people in this Prefecture were making

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great strides towards intellectual development. A great demand for foreign books was created by the rumor that foreign history and science were made a part of the examination for the litterati. This advancement was effectually put an end to by the dismissal or beheading of the Emperor's advisors. Now the desire for foreign books has again appeared, induced partly by the China-Japan war and by the war of last year, and partly by a dissatisfaction among the litterati of the present method of examination for Government positions. This examination is wrong both from the stand point of the scholar and from that of the business man. That a man who has spent his entire life among musty books and yet mustier manuscripts, with absolutely no knowledge of business or other matters should, by virtue of having passed examinations where the sole requirement is a knowledge of the works of Confucius, or on account of having passed one of these examinations, influence, and money, become a civil Mandarin with more or less power and rank, accords neither with sense nor with justice to the governed. What the litterati desire is not that this system of competitive examination be changed, but that these examinations be made to contain Western learning and knowledge as well as ancient wisdom. The desire for Western learning is augmented by the emigration of Chinamen to all parts of the world where they are thrown into actual contact with the results of modern learning and modern science and who on their return perceive the lack and are dissatisfied.

There is a great demand for the translations of English books into Chinese, among which the Chinese English news, a monthly magazine published in Chinese in Foochow, and the Review of the Times published in Shanghai are the most important. The following are a few of the books other than religious that have been translated into Chinese, and for which there is a demand, - China's Open Door, Ancient History, History of the World, Li Hung Chang's travels, Education of Mankind, Beresford's Break Up of China, Around the World Picture, Geography for Home Readers, besides scientific books of all sorts.

That the progress of the Chinese towards educational development will be slow is certain for the prejudices and methods of learning of hundreds of years are not to be swept aside in a day. Nevertheless the progress is slow but certain, though repressed as it must be the death of the Empress Dowager.

Natural avenues of trade and approach.

Swatow, situated in the Delta of the Han river, is approached from the sea through Sugarloaf Channel, to the Southward of Double Island. After crossing the Outer bar, there is plenty of water into the harbor, the least water being on what is known as the Inner Bar inside of Double Island. There is a second channel to the North of Double Island called the North Channel, which has an average depth of 4 fathoms but its approach is between Outer Spit and Joachim Shoal where the average depth is 2 fathoms. This North Channel is used only the small launches running to Namoa and Ng Kung and by junks to

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or from the Northward. Steamers from the North frequently come into the North of Namoa to the hurricane anchorage, stand down to the Eastward of Dove Rock whistling buoy, and then into the harbor through Sugarloaf Channel. This is the case especially if the wind is blowing strong from the Eastward.

This port is the centre into which the trade of this region naturally flows. The goods from the country drained by the Han and Kieh Yeng rivers drains into Chao Chow Foo, Am Pou, and Kieh Yeng, and is then carried to Swatow in junks, Hak-Ka boats, and small native craft. The trade in the lower part of the region drains into Chow Yang and from thence is carried to Swatow in small native craft. From Swatow goods are carried in the same conveyances to the various distributing centres and from there to the surrounding country. The goods for the Jao peng region and Ng Kung are carried up into Challum Bay in junks to Chian chieu or Chian Na and from there carried across the country. As the Ng Ung river can never be relied upon, many of the goods for this region are carried across the country from Chao Chow Foo.

The anchorage of Swatow harbor is good the bottom being of mud and sand. There are four buoys in front of the docks in 38 feet of water where steamers lie. In case of very strong wind or typhoon from the Eastward, the ships at anchor in the harbor steam out and anchor in Clipper Roads, to the North and West of Namoa, where the anchorage is good and the bottom muddy.

Navigable length of rivers and waterways of approach and extent of tide-water communications, including maximum and minimum depths average rise and fall of tides and freshets, extent of inundation of the several waterways, and the feasibility of removing obstacles in order to increase the depth for vessels of 18 feet or under.

The Kieh Yeng river is navigable for vessels drawing up to 17 feet from the harbor of Swatow to the splitting of the river into the North and South Branches. Both the North and the South Branch are navigable for vessels drawing 15 feet up to about 10 miles above Kieh Yeng. Of the two, the South Branch is the narrower and deeper, though the North Branch is the most used. The channel in both branches is practically straight, and the only obstacles to be removed are fishing nets, both moveable and stationary, which could be easily taken up were it ~~not~~ considered expedient for steamers to run to Kieh Yeng. Above Kieh Yeng both branches of the river gradually shallow. Between Kieh Yeng and Swatow harbor, the minimum depth recorded is 15 feet though this is extremely exceptional and only occurred during a strong West wind in the Quarter of the moon in a dry season. The mean low water is between 16 and 17 feet in both branches of the river. The average rise and fall of the tide is between 5 and 6 feet. The banks on both sides of the river are comparatively low, and are dyked only in those places where the banks are so low that the freshets would inundate the land. The maximum freshets raises the water in the river 5 feet above

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the high water mark. The average freshet raises the water in the North Branch about 3' above the high water mark, and in the South Branch about 3' 6" above the high water mark. Junks drawing 10' of water run up to Kieh Yeng and do most of the carrying trade between that city and Swatow. Above Kieh Yeng the carrying trade is done in small flat-bottomed boats drawing 4" of water.

The Sak Khoi or Western Branch of the Han river is navigable at high tide for junks drawing 6' as far as Am pou, though at low water there is only 20" of water in many places. Beyond Am pou, the river abounds in small shoals of sand and mud, and the carrying trade to Chao Chow Foo is done principally in Hak-Ka boats, drawing 3" light and 18" loaded, and other small native craft. The tide rises and falls in the river to a little above Am pou. The average rise and fall of the tide is 6', the ebb tide being the stronger. The river is dyked on both banks to a little below Am pou, and at the bends of the river the projections of land are protected by piles of stones. Various stopping places for the Hak-Ka boats have been made along the river and are also protected by stones. This is the most used branch of the Han river.

The Tang Khoi or Middle Branch of the Han river is filled throughout its length with shoals of sand and mud, and is comparatively little used for navigation. The majority of boats running on this river are Hak-Ka boats carrying heavy goods and passengers to and from Chao Chow Foo. There is a rise and fall of the tide in this river to above Nam-Ie, the average rise and fall being 6'. The river is dyked on both sides as a protection against freshets.

The Pak Khoi or Eastern Branch of the Han river is navigable for junks drawing 4' as far as Tang Leng. Beyond this point this Branch is as treacherous as are the other two, and the carrying trade is done in small flat-bottomed craft drawing up to 4" of water. Before Swatow became a treaty port, Tang Leng was the sea-port of Chao Chow Foo, and most of the carrying trade was done up this branch of the river. The banks of the river are dyked and the points protected by piles of stones as are the other branches. There is a rise and fall of the tide in this river to a little above Tang Leng. The average rise and fall of the tide is 6'.

Above Chao Chow Foo, the Han river is navigable for Hak-Ka boats drawing 18" as far as the Fokien rapids, and the carrying trade is done in these and in smaller native craft. In time of freshets, the water rises in the river at Chao Chow Foo to about 6 fathoms in an ordinary freshet, and 7 fathoms has been recorded in an extraordinary freshet. The height of the freshet decreases after the river branches.

The Ng Kung river can not be depended upon for navigation except in time of freshet. At other times portions of it are dry. The tide rises but little in this river, the average rise and fall being about 2'. The banks on both sides are dyked, the freshets increasing the water in the river about 10'.

The Chow Yang river hardly deserves the name of river, it being at best but a creek. The steamers running from Swatow to Chow Yang city stop just inside the creek where it empties into Swatow harbor and about 3 miles from the city. The channel has been dug out for the steamer to enter and is marked by a line of black spay buoys at the entrance of the river. This channel has to be continually dug out and at low tide the steamer is often compelled to wait at her pier at the

Chow Yang landing, being aground. At low water there is about 4' in

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this river at the entrance. The average rise and fall is 6'. The carrying trade from Swatow to Chao Yang is done in small flat-botomed boats drawing up to 4" of water.

The tides in the harbor of Swatow are very irregular depending largely upon the prevailing wind. Freshets do not increase the depth of water in the harbor to any appreciable extent but increase the water on the Outer Bar. The lowest water that has been known in this bar is 4'. The average mean low water is 16' and the average rise and fall is 6'. If the wind be from the Eastward there will be more water on the bar, while if it be from the Westward the reverse is true. A strong West wind makes a difference of from 5 to 8 feet on the bar. Ships drawing 21' to 22' 6" enter the harbor at the full of the moon if the wind be from the East. There are two depth registers on double island, that pilots going out to ships may know the depth of water on the bar. at the turn of the tide from ebb to flood, a rather nasty strip of water for small boats is formed by the incoming tide and the water from the Sak Khoi meeting where the buoys for the steamers are placed.

During the past years the German have made a survey of the entire harbor but it is understood that the chart is not for publication.

Average length and capacity of steamers which would be the best adapted for the narrow and circuitous turns, windings in rivers and waterways.

Were it considered expedient for steamers to run to Kieh Yeng the largest should not be over 1000 tons nor draw over 15'. She would also be under 200' in length. At present there is a small steamer plying between Swatow and Kieh Yeng carrying passengers and their effects only. This steamer is 58' long and draws 5' 9" of water. This is the only river where steamers could go at all.

There have been two stern-wheeled flat-bottomed steamers built in Swatow for carrying passengers and freight to Chao Chow Foo. These boats are 50' long and draw 18" of water. Up to date they have not made a successful trip, either on account of some accident to their machinery or on account of grounding in the river. On July 29th. a trial trip was made by the launch owned by Lauts and Haesloop, but having met with an accident to her machinery, was compelled to return to Swatow. These launches and the scheme for which they stand are regarded as failures for they could not hope to compete with the cheap rates of the native craft, both for freight and for passengers.

Besides the launch line to Kieh Yeng there is one launch 50' long and drawing 5' 6" which runs to Namoa, making one round trip daily. This launch stops at South Bay, then at North Bay, and return to Swatow. Two launches each 40' long run from Swatow to Chao Yang, leaving Swatow every 40 minutes. These boats draw 5' 4" of water. One launch daily runs from Swatow to Hwei Lei Bay where it connects with a launch from Hong Kong. One launch runs from Swatow to Chillum Bay carrying passengers for Ng Kung. This steamer is 50' long and draws 5' 6" of water. It makes one trip daily. The carrying trade to Hwei Lei Bay and Chillum Bay is done in small junks drawing up to 5' of water. There are two launches each 42' long and drawing 5' 4" which run to Kop-Chi

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carrying passengers and bringing back passengers and salt fish.

Condition and nature of the soil for cultivation, also of river beds and other waterways of approach which present obstacles to free navigation.

The soil of the region drained by the Han and Kieh Yeng rivers is a rich loam requiring but little artificial fertiliser, which is furnished in the form of beancake. The land is cut up into small plots of land which are under continual cultivation. Water is pumped into these plots by small transportable water wheels, worked by foot power. The river beds are of sand and mud, the middle of the river bed usually being sand and the parts nearest the shore of sand and mud. This mud is quite slippery and affords no impediment to the navigation of small flat-bottomed boats. The beds of the smaller waterways are of mud.

The shoals of the Han river could be dredged out if the Chinese desired it, but they claimed that the cost of this dredging will be too heavy and that the advantages to be gained are not apparent.

Free navigation on any except the Kieh Yeng river is impossible on account of their extreme shallowness.

The following is a list of the business firms at present doing business in Swatow, with a general description of their business and a list of the ships which enter and clear consigned to them.

Jardine Matheson & Co., are general shipping agents, both for exports and imports. Their principal cargoes are sugar outward, and opium, beans, beancake, and rice inward. They are agents for the Indo-China Steamship Co., and for Douglas and Lapraik. They have one pier and extensive godowns. They own a large sugar mill in Kah Chieh across from Swatow, into which they have put \$250,000 Mexican, but which has not been running for 15 years and is considered a total loss. There have been rumors that they contemplated converting this mill into a factory for arms and ammunition, but there is great opposition to the idea and the mill remains abandoned. The comprador of this company, Siau-Ah-Kim, is the chief owner of the above-mentioned launch lines, owns the largest native bark in Swatow, and farms the internal Revenue of the Kieh Yeng District. He is considered the most prominent business man in Swatow. The following is the list of the steamers accredited to Jardine Matheson & Co., -

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

Taksang-length	250	breadth	36.1	depth	15.3	tonnage	1562
Wosang	"	250	"	36.1	"	21.5	" 1659
Lienshing	"	250.2	"	36.2	"	21.5	" 1758
Esang	"	Not entered at Lloyd's.					
Yuensang	"	250.2	"	36.2	"	16.1	" 1753
Chysang	"	260.4	"	35.0	"	18.1	" 1880
Taisang	"	290.0	"	40.0	"	23.9	" 2383
Kwongsang	"	240.4	"	32.3	"	17.0	" 1512
Loksang	"	250.0	"	36.1	"	15.6	" 1560
Canton	"	394.4	"	42.1	"	26.5	" 3317.0
Pechili	"	239.2	"	33.1	"	12.6	" 1160.0

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Vessel	length	breadth	depth	tonnage
Kutsang	296.0	39.2	19.5	2311.0
Yiksang	230.0	33.0	15.9	1378.0
Fooksang	250.0	35.4	22.3	1557.0
Eldoredo	331.8	42.6	22.6	3531.0
Amara	289.5	14.3	16.8	2454.0
Chunsang	290.0	40.3	16.2	2218.0
Fansang	290.8	40.0	15.6	2251.0
Kingsing	260.8	38.2	15.0	1983.0
Suisang	309.9	41.1	17.2	2790.0
Wingsang	290.5	40.2	24.0	2339.0
Huisang	275.6	37.6	18.5	2161.0

Huisang not entered at Lloyd's

Onsang	"	"	"	"
Loonsang	"	"	"	"

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Vessel	length	breadth	depth	tonnage
Formosa	385.0	45.2	18.0	4445
Nailoong	385.0	33.2	13.2	1253
Haitan	275.0	35.0	24.0	1856
Haimun	239.7	35.6	17.8	1311
Haiching	280.9	38.2	16.9	2080
Thales	231	31.4	23.0	1198

Butterfield and Swire are general shipping agents. They originally conducted their business through Bradley & Co., as agents but have since established themselves in Swatow. They have the largest wharf frontage and most extensive godowns of any firm in the city. They are agents for the China Navigation Co., and for Norddutch Lloyd, Asiatic Squadron, formerly the Scottish and Oriental line. They do the largest business in rice, bean cake, and sugar in this port. They are sole agents for foreign ports. The resident manager is Mr. Stuart Smith. The following is a list of the vessels accredited to Butterfield and Swire:-

China Navigation Co.

Vessel	length	breadth	depth	tonnage
Hangchow	259.7	33.1	23.0	1572
Tamsui	250.2	31.3	23.1	1424
Kaifong	256.3	36.3	21.6	1643
Kweiyang	255.0	36.1	21.8	1715
Chungkiang	244.3	32.4	20.1	1258
Wuchang	244.3	32.4	20.1	1258
Whampoa	271.3	34.4	23.6	1734
Woosung	271.5	34.4	23.6	1734
Singan	256.3	36.2	21.5	1663
Taiwan	271.3	34.4	23.6	1734
Nanchang	255.0	36.1	21.8	1715
Kweilin	260.0	36.8	21.6	1765
Paoling	260.0	36.6	21.6	1765
Shantung	304.0	41.1	19.1	2807
Chefoo	233.6	27.3	22.1	1087
Sungkiang	256.3	36.3	21.4	1658

Newchang " not entered at Lloyd's.

Weuchew	220.1	28.5	18.8	898
Haihow	248.9	31.3	23.3	1411
Pakhoi	274.8	38.2	21.4	2023
Hunan	260.0	38.1	21.3	1885

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Kashing	length	249.5	breath	38.1	depth	21.3	tonnage	1893
Kansu	"	259.5	"	38.1	"	21.3	"	1895
Szebhuen	"	260.7	"	38.1	"	21.3	"	1885
Kalgan	"	260.7	"	38.1	"	21.3	"	1885
Chihli	"	260.7	"	38.1	"	21.3	"	1885
Wuhu	"	275.1	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2026
Tientsin	"	380.0	"	45.3	"	27.4	"	3950
Foochow	"	275.6	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2030
Shengking	"	260.0	"	38.2	"	17.3	"	1650
Tingchow	"	256.3	"	34.2	"	20.4	"	1502
Changsha	"	315.2	"	38.2	"	23.8	"	2269
Chingtu	"	315.2	"	38.2	"	23.8	"	2269
Taiyuan	"	315.2	"	38.2	"	23.8	"	2269
Tsinan	"	315.2	"	38.2	"	23.8	"	2269
Chingkiang	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2004
Ichang	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2002
Kiukiang	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2002
Kwangsi	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2002
Ningpo	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2002
Shansi	"	275.5	"	38.2	"	21.4	"	2002

North German Lloyd

Ng Beng	-length	240.2	breath	34.1	depth	22.8	ton	1359
Ngkut	"	240.3	"	34.1	"	22.8	"	1354
Ichow	"	240.3	"	34.1	"	22.8	"	1359
Cham Klao	"	264.7	"	35.1	"	20.7	"	1568
Lawongse	"	207.5	"	37.0	"	21.8	"	1643
Wafa	"	207.5	"	37.0	"	21/8	"	1646
Na Nang	"	270.4	"	37.0	"	21.8	"	1603
Osok	"	270.1	"	37.0	"	21.8	"	1604
Shew	"	270.1	"	37.0	"	21.8	"	1600
Ng Wai	"	289.0	"	37.8	"	21.5	"	1777
W Tai	"	289.0	"	37.8	"	21.5	"	1777
Ng Kai	"	289.0	"	37.8	"	21.5	"	1777

Lauts and Haesloop are general shipping and commercial agents. They are the chief importers of foreign liquors. They are agents for the Langkat Oil Co. They have an agreement with the German and Chinese Governments for furnishing coolies to Deli, Sumatra. Mr. Haesloop is the resident manager. The following is a list of the ships accredited to Lauts and Haesloop.

icheong	-length	224.2	breath	32.1	depth	18.9	ton	1301
Lee	"	224.2	"	32.1	"	19.9	"	1301
Idencia	"	312.0	"	40.2	"	19.8	"	2776
Madmayne	"	334.4	"	44.0	"	16.9	"	3120
Skerville	"	37.2	"	37.2	"	18.4	"	2355
Stan von Langkat	"	285.0	"	39.5	"	15.5	"	2323
Prince	"	260.0	"	36.0	"	25.7	"	1921

Bradley & Co., is the oldest firm in Swatow, and until the death of Mr. Bradley was an American firm. They are commercial and shipping agents. They deal in Manchester goods. They are coolie agents accredited to the Chinese and English Governments. They have a branch office of the HongKong and Shanghai Bank. They are large importers of oil, and have large oil tanks and tinning plant on the Kah Chieh side. They are agents for the shell oil and steamship Co. They export large quantities of goods.

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ships of hen's feathers to England. They have an ice plant with a capacity of 6 tons a day, are makers of artificial fertilizer, import stuff, and are in general open to new lines of business. Mr. J. D. Morro is the resident manager. The following is a list of the ships accredited to Bradley & Co:-

Hiam	-length	258.0	-breath	36.1	-depth	14.8	-tonnage	1577
Hishan	"	243.0	"	38.3	"	20.6	"	1351
Hunsan	"	285.0	"	36.0	"	24.0	"	1999
Kabine Rickmers	"	200.0	"	30.7	"	20.7	"	1027
Kakshan	"	276.0	"	36.3	"	24.4	"	1978
Kaishan	not entered at Lloyd's							
Keluse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Kaijin Maru	-length	249.5	-breath	35.0	-depth	17.0	-tonnage	1620
Keping Maru	"	252.6	"	35.0	"	13.8	"	1698
Kashi Maru	"	244.0	"	34.2	"	17.1	"	1599

Melchers & Co. are general shipping agents. They ship large quantities of sugar to Hankow and bring back beancake. They are coolie brokers. They are agents for the German freight lines in Hong Kong. The following is a list of the ships accredited to Melchers & Co:

Dagmar	-length	138	-breath	21.0	-depth	8.4	-tonnage	183
Nuentung	not entered at Lloyd's							

China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., are general shipping agents. They do a large business in beancake. They are coolie brokers, doing the largest coolie business in Swatow. They ship coolies to Singapore. The following is a list of the ships accredited to China Merchants Steam Navigation Co:-

Kungching	-length	330.7	-breath	30.0	-depth	16.1	-tonnage	1196
Kungshun	"	225.0	"	34.0	"	21.0	"	1368
Kaishan	"	265.0	"	40.1	"	21.2	"	1800
Karshin	"	212.6	"	33.5	"	18.8	"	1145
Korran	"	253.2	"	36.1	"	27.3	"	1537
Koochi	"	209.7	"	35.4	"	14.8	"	749
Kushun	"	270.0	"	40.0	"	17.9	"	2364
Kwang Lee	"	280.0	"	40.0	"	25.4	"	2370
Keefoo	"	265.0	"	33.0	"	19.7	"	1793
Ksinfu	"	250.0	"	37.0	"	19.8	"	1377
Ksinyung	"	260.0	"	37.0	"	21.5	"	1708
Ksinchi	"	260.0	"	37.0	"	21.3	"	1708
Krene	"	219.0	"	40.0	"	12.5	"	1343
Keeyuen	"	201.8	"	29.3	"	13.0	"	1405
Kaping	"	285.0	"	26.5	"	21.2	"	1879
Kungping	"	320.0	"	46.0	"	21.1	"	2075
Khiyuen	not entered at Lloyd's.							
Kaitang	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kwongchi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keiching	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Khian	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

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Lim Yang Seng & Co. are general shipping agents and coolie brokers
the following is a list of the ships accredited to Lim Yam Seng & Co.,-

Glenfalloch	-length 330.0-breadth 34.0-depth 24.8-tonnage 2180
Cheang Hok Kian	" 263.4 " 31.3 " 17.9 " 1459
Heong Leong	" 265.8 " 39.0 " 14.4 " 1867
Charterhouse	" 325.0 " 45.5 " 24.8 " 3021
Nam yang	" 255.5 " 37.2 " 23.9 " 1512
Seah Leong	not entered at Lloyd's.
Cheang Chow	" " " "
Hong Wan I	" " " "
Hong Bee	" " " "

Miscellaneous.

Kiang Nan	-length 266.0-breadth 36.2-depth 22.4-tonnage 2097
Keang Bee	" 234.4 " 30.2 " 16.4 " 1207

The coolie trade of Swatow is one of the most profitable of all pursuits and is carried on by all the firms doing business in Swatow. The coolies are gathered together in coolie hongs or boarding houses here they are fed, looked after, and from whence they are shipped to various foreign ports as Deli, Bangkok, Singapore and elsewhere. The coolie signs an agreement by which his board and lodging at the hong, his passage money, and a certain commission to the shippers is to be paid from his wages upon arriving at his destination, before he can save anything for himself. Formerly there was considerable shanghaiing done for this trade but this abuse has been virtually put an end to, and most of the coolies now shipped are those who ~~leave~~ leave the country of their own volition. There are large coolie hongs in Singapore, and to these most of the coolies are shipped to be re-shipped there to those places where the demand is the greatest. Of late, a large number of Chow Yang men have been shipping themselves away from the country.

Hereby Appended is an extract from the China Mail of the 10th. of August, 1901, bearing upon the relations which exists between the Chinese and the foreign resident population, marked "c".

Hereby appended is a copy of a lecture by Alexander Michie, on the Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China, marked "D".

Enclosed is a set of Missionary maps of the country surrounding Swatow.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Edward Woods.
Ensign, U.S. Navy.

The Commanding Officer.

ir,

We, Merchants and others interested in the preservation of peace and security in the Port of Swatow and the surrounding country, would respectfully ask you, as Doyen of the Consular Body, to approach H/ E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, with a view of getting some effective steps taken to put a stop to the clan fighting which has been going on for some time past in certain parts of the nine Kui or districts of this Prefecture.

The fighting has been worst of late in the districts of Chao Yeng e Leng, Hui Lai, and Kit Yeng. It has also been going on in the Jao eng district to the north of us, and it now threatens to break out in a feud between the Yang and Le Clans at Am Po, in Hai yang, which is close to Swatow.

The fighting is interfering most seriously with the trade of this port and District, and in that way it affects the business of the foreign Merchants, and Shipping Firms. It is further taken advantage of by the rowdies, and by bad characters generally who have nothing to lose, and a spirit of turbulence is abroad, which, if not checked soon, may result in serious trouble, alike for foreigners, and the peaceful and well disposed Chinese inhabitants.

We deem the matter of sufficient importance to bring it thus before your notice, and, through the Viceroy, on the local officials in such a way that they may be induced to take rigorous steps to put a stop to the disturbances.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signatures)

Ivo Streich, Esq.,

H.I.G.M. Consul,

Doyen of the Consular Body.

Swatow, 10th. August, 1901.

Gentlemen,-

We beg to send you draft of petition addressed to the Foreign Consuls at Swatow, which, if you approve, will be sent you for signature today.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Bradley and Co.

Messrs

Butterfield and Swire,
Jardine Matheson and Co.,
Lauts and Haesloop,
Melchers and Co.,
Lim Yang Seng and Co.,
E. P. Mission,
A. B. Mission,
Dr. Layng.

COPY

Memoranda regarding the French Missionaries in Chao-Chiu, Kwantung Province.

Before the war in 1884, the French Missionaries were making progress and adding to the numbers of adherents who were so by inheritance; when the war broke out persecution fell upon all native Christians and for several years the French Mission did little or no work of propagation.

About ten years ago there began to be an increased demand for the dictionary of this dialect published by Miss. A.M. Fields formerly of this Mission and my surprise was the French were preparing new men.

In 1893 was the first large accession which was reported here. The village of Hue-Sua in Pu-Ning District had a lawsuit with the Pangor Fang family of Pu-Ning City for many years the most powerful clan in the whole Chiu because of the great influence of the late Admiral Fang. Suddenly the village joined the French Mission and because the Priest ~~had promised the good offices of the French Consul in their behalf.~~ had promised the good offices of the French Consul in their behalf. Shortly after this another similar case occurred in Chao-Yang District.

In the Spring of 1894 I returned to America and remained there till March 1897. At that time there were complications with the French Mission on every hand. The previous year a most unfortunate affair had come up at the village of Kho-Khoi in Chao-Yang District, which arose from the lawlessness of one Tang A-Ming, a condemned murderer with a price on his head who had united with the French Mission in Hui-Lai District and come back to his old haunts, gathered a band of congenial spirits and was terrorizing the region. In the trouble with the American Mission there was probably blame on both sides and the case was not settled till the Spring of 1900 when their adherents who was shot

In the first encounter was buried after the payment of a sum of money to his relatives. In the official closing up of the case during January 1899 the resident Priest, Rev-Joseph Le Corre, acted in the most fair and conciliatory manner; He had made serious charges against native preacher of the American Mission but, in order to effect a peaceful settlement, requested the Magistrate to issue a proclamation withdrawing the charges. Since that time there have been no difficulties between the two missions but there is a widespread clan fight going on here and it is said the French Priest now there has made demands which the people regard as unreasonable, He said that all the money paid for indemnities must be handed over to him and be given out as he directed. There was a report that he had demanded \$4000 Mexican, for military expenses as he had asked soldiers from the Toi Tai. These matters can be more exact later on.

One other feature of the situation in '97 was the prominence in the Chao-Yang District of one Gou A-Ming, a man of huge bulk and most savory reputation; the people reported him as guilty of incest with both his father's wife and his son's wife, to say nothing of other like acts. He had the confidence, however, of the late Father Serdet who made him the legal representative of the French Mission in that District, and procured for him from the District Magistrate a seal with which A. Ming did a thriving business and set himself up as a Magistrate on his own account. The report was that he had 1300 cases brought to him against 30 to the Mandarin. Later on his power waned. At that time Mr. Streich, then Consular Agent for the U.S.A., said he could do nothing for us in a case where the French Mission was involved, France and Russia were too powerful a combination to meet. When we asked him who rules this prefecture he replied Pere Merel. He is now Bishop resident at Canton; his influence here was very great though the chief

political power is lodge with a man resident in the Prefectural City. ~~He~~ has a seal stating that he is the Deputy Of the Great French King-
dom's Consul, which seal is most effective in his correspondence with
the local Mandarins. While we do not know the unreaveled, it is signi-
ficant that so much secular power should become lodge in Eccleasias-
tical Personages. Some four years ago, when Pere Merel was living in
Chiah-Phou, in the Kit Yang district, one of his adherents said to a
man who had for many years been a native preacher in this Mission,
Our teacher is not displeased to have so many troublesome lawsuits
and disturbances. France expects to strike a blow in this country and
the more trouble there is the sooner She can do it".

The belief is expressed that much of the unwarrantable interference
in public affairs is due to the deception practiced on the French Missio-
naries by their native helpers. In some cases this may be true and two
notable deceivers have been put out of office. One of these was active
in the case at Lau Kung in 1899 which made us a great deal of trouble.
We were asked to go in and establish a Mission Chapel in a town where
there had been a clan feud for a long time; all was apparently peaceful
and a chapel was built. Then the English Mission had a chapel on the
other side of the village and whenever there was any likelihood of
trouble the respective native helpers were able to come to an unders-
tanding and the outlook for permanent peace was bright, but the English
Mission was not sufficiently bold to suit the people, so they sought
Pere Merel, and in the year that followed there was an endless amount
of trouble on account of the demands made by him and his native agents.
Finally they disobeyed him and he cast them off. Within a short time
the feud was settled.

We have a case that began in the autumn of 1898 which ~~was~~ is not

yet settled. An old man living in the village of Chieh-Cho (Stone-Wall) near market of Kwan-Pou, where we have a chapel, was beaten and his fields reaped, his house plundered, himself beaten because he refused to contribute to the expenses of the local idolatrous ceremonies. Dr. W. Ashmore visited the place and saw the devastation with his own eyes. The assailants saw trouble and ran to Phau-Thai and entered the French Mission. Since then it has been impossible to get justice in the case and the man had not yet gone to his village. When the case came up for trial, Pere Merel wrote a letter to the Mandarin and he did not give justice in the settlement as far as it is settled.

In the Winter of 1900, there was a savage attack made on the native Christians at the town of Kau-Bue near Kit Yang city; a large amount of property was stolen. Mr. Speicher tried to settle the matter locally but the people rushed to Pere Merel and he would not disown them, so the Mandarin did not dare give a show of justice in the case. The roughs of the town threatened murder so we wired Mr. H. T. Smith, then at Canton, and he sought the Viceroy who directed that the people be protected, but the case was not settled until last year when Mr. Speicher ~~was~~ the increased good will of the leading men of the region by helping them send money to three of the prominent litterati of the Prefecture who were hiding in a village near Peking and could not get away for lack of funds. They took the case in hand and compelled the prime movers in the outrage at Kau-Bue to come and acknowledge the Wrong. This is the case mentioned in "China's Open Door" as an example of the quarrelsome nature of missionaries and their incompatibility with the natives. The result proves the opposite.)

Occasionally they have declined to take up such applicants; the present year a number of men from the village of Kho-Khoi in Kit Yang District got on their knees to Pere Merel begging him to espouse

their cause and to help to prevent the building of a chapel which had been already commenced in their village. He drove them away.

In a little trouble at the village of Kho-Leng, Pu-Ning District the defendant refused to accept most liberal terms because he could join the French Mission. He and two brothers were received and arrangements made to open a French Mission chapel at their house; on that Sunday heavy rain prevented and a letter to the Priest at Hue-Shua stating the case in full with request that he would not take up the man's lawsuit resulted in the men being disowned altogether. Since then they have been trying to persuade the English Mission to accept them, promising them a lot of land for a chapel. These cases show that complications can be easily avoided.

Rumors of countless instances where people are accepted by the French Missionaries, and their lawsuits with their neighbors taken up as if they were cases of persecution, are constantly reaching our ears. About six weeks ago three of the most prominent men in the District of Pu-Ning came with a proposition to affiliate with us if I would help them with a big land case. The respondents had joined the French Mission, been cast off, then taken on again. Since the last adoption, their case had been taken up by the French and the Tao-Tai had changed his finding in their favor somewhat. The Prefect still clung to his previous verdict and took no notice of the French intervention. Now they wish me to take the plaintiffs as my adherents and plead for justice.

Last year there was a great clan-fight between the villages near Phau-Thai and the people of The-Sua near by, who wish to establish a rival market. The Chinese law is that such markets be ten li apart and officials resident so as to prevent trouble or adjust it. When the case was settled, the agreement was that the Phau-Thai people should change

their new Ancestral Hall to a "College", and the Tho-Sua people not to build their market for a term of years. The Magistrate started to punish some of the offenders, and did burn down a few houses in the village of Nem-Tie. The men came to Pere Merel and he agreed to take them in, went with an associate in chairs to watch the burning of the houses having told the man that ~~aws~~ was thus punished and justly for abetting the clan-fights, that if he come earlier that the houses need not have been burned. Thereafter a great number of the prominent men in the neighboring villages began coming to the French Mission and entering their names as adherents.

While the Kit-Yang Magistrate Li, was at Canton in the beginning of the Chinese year the Tho-Sua people began to build the market they had agreed ^{to} put up for several years. When the Magistrate sent to them to stop, they defied him, said they had "had entered a church" [on Saturday August third, H.E. Li told Messrs. Langhorne, Woods, and Foster that they had built the market by force against his will and he had petitioned the higher authorities to have it burned down). The Magistrate asked Pere Merel about it, he denied any connection with it, said the Priest at the Fu city might have given them authority to build. That is the Consular Deputy aforesaid but he said it was not his authority, possibly the Bishop might have given some decisions in the case from Canton, he would telegraph and get reply. We are told that the young man connected with the Board of Foreign Affairs in the city who is a member of the French Mission was promised \$700 in money and a shop in the market for his influence in the matter, but thus far he has received only \$200.

The people on the other side began to talk of affiliating themselves with the American Mission, which report brought many of the French Mission adherents to protest and to use every argument to prevent;

If they would join the French Mission all their law cases would be put through, whereas the American pastor would not help them, etc., etc. Then young man from the Foreign Board made great promises. They should have their Ancestral Hall they had resigned in the interests of peace to change to a "College". But they decided to attend the American Mission, notwithstanding no promises of assistance were given them. Shortly after this a clan fight arose and the Pho Sua men joined in where Merel insisted that the Mandarin should inflict no punishment on them; they were attending his chapel, they were good men.

That fight was settled but it has arisen in a new quarter. The Pho-Sua people taking the aggressive; the village whose head men were attending the American Mission chapel tried to get the Mandarin to put stop to the fighting ~~hager~~ before it came to their doors, for the Pho-Sua men whose fields were already planted came out and threw up earthworks so they could command the fields and prevented any work being done. Last Saturday Aug. 3rd. some men went out from the village whose planting was thus stopped and in skirmishing two men were killed and three wounded. Now they, too, are in the fight for all they are worth and it will probably be a bloody contest, and all arising from those people building a rival market contrary to the decision of the Board of Arbitration and the protest of their Magistrate.

The extent of the operations of the Priest at Phau-Thai in taking ~~cases~~ of the Chinese will never be fully known but one case has been told me as a certain fact that a gambler who was in danger of being arrested came with two or three hundred dollars to Pere Merel and was accepted as an adherent, the Magistrate being told that this man must not be troubled. One day I was on the steamer at Kit-Yang when a man came up and addressed me as "Spiritual Father" and began talking about some case of kidnapping of which I had never heard, saying that

it was not good to take up unjust cases and that we came here to teach the truth, do good, and be sure not to touch what was not good, etc., etc. I told him some half score times that I was not of the French Mission did not know what he was talking about and it was of no use to talk to me of it. He seemed to consider that I was playing off and continued in the same strain. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could get the idea into his head that the Missions were not chiefly for the taking up of lawsuits. He was sort of attorney for small cases in his region and had run against the French Mission's work in a case of kidnapping a woman. Since Pere Merel went to Canton I understand the Mandarin has settled the matter satisfactorily. The man afterwards tried to get me to give him a card for the Mandarin but I refused.

Mr. Speicher has a little trouble arising in the town of Hue-Chheng in which the defendants have affiliated with the French Mission and now it is very difficult to get a settlement. There is one also near Ching-Hai District City where an old dispute about a bit of building land has been revived. I have had some correspondence with the Priest of that city and the men have come here twice. Finally the Priest has told the man to build. I told the man who is connected with us if he had a real grievance to take it to the Mandarin who is his ruler and ~~there~~ the man to whom he should look for protection. So far as I could see the other man has a weak case. He had two deeds but they were not stamped and were dated before the injunction that a previous Mandarin had issued that he should not build and a Board of Arbitration had so decided also.

Mention might be made of the land case that came up last winter in Mr. Kemp's field. The men on the Foreign Board in the Fu-City were connected with the French Mission and undertook to coerce the matter got a letter from the French Priest to exhort Mr. Kemp, besides

boasting all about that "France is more powerful than all under the heavens and the American Missionaries were men without credentials, Etc."

The case of the clan-fight between the Chang and Li clans in which many of the men captured and killed are adherents of the French will be discussed more fully at a later.

Wednesday Morning, August 8th.-This morning another case was casually mentioned by the native preacher stationed at Kwan-Pou. A man belonging to the French Mission was roughly handled by men of the village Be-Chhu-Liau in Chao-Yang District. When the Magistrate sent constables to investigate etc., a wealthy man of the village paid them money as is the usual custom and nothing was done by the Mandarin. The neighboring chapels belonging to the French Mission raised each a levy of 30 men or so and raided the aforesaid rich man's house, stole a pig, a buffalo, and other property, also seized two men. Then the villages came to sue for peace. The two men and the buffalo were returned on the payment of \$80. The pig had been eaten and the other plunder had probably been divided, was not restored. Only time and a little inquiry are needed to multiply these instances.

The effect of these proceedings on the people is varied. Those who have law cases on hand and want influence to help them out are very ready to go to the French and become adherents, pay money gather congregations and kneel to the Missionaries, in short do whatever is required to get the desired help. Sometimes they stick and become regular believers and rigid members. A great many slip away after the case is won or lost. Others who do not like the unsavory reputation which the French Mission has everywhere for taking in anybody and everybody and taking up his case ~~whether~~ whether it is just or not, go to other Missions, the English and American, expecting the same kind of help. This makes Mission work at times very difficult and a

delicate task. To drive these people all away is hard and to teach them is not easy. It is the object of this Mission to do what is in our power for the enlightenment of the people but not to become their sponsors for the lawsuits they may bring with them. If their cases are settled and they wish to come we do what we can for them to keep them out of further trouble.

Pages could be filled from memory of conversations with the Chinese of every class regarding the proceedings of the French and their adherents. They make it very hard for the Mandarins and for all with whom they come in contact.

(Signed) John M. Foster.

Swatow, Aug. 8th. 1901.

Extract from an editorial in the China Mail of August 10, 1901.

To speak of these outbreaks as clan-fights, rather than religious conflicts, would be much nearer the truth. To begin with, when it is remembered that whole villages and clans have been and are being received into church fellowship at the same time, it follows that the movements must rise from reasons which cannot fairly be called religious. Whatever exception may be taken to this statement, it is true in the main. One concrete case may be taken to illustrate them all. Two clans have a dispute, an every day occurrence in China. One clan gets worsted in the fight and naturally welcomes any help from the outside. It is now pretty well known where and how this help can be obtained. They come as humble supplicants confessing the superiority of the teaching of the foreigner to anything they have. In the beginning, no mention will be made of difficulties with a neighboring clan. Before the bargain is struck the real reason will be introduced although no prominent place may be assigned to it. The *sine qua non* of this wholesale conversion is that full protection be granted to the members of the clan and ~~also~~ to the clan as a whole, irrespective of right and justice. That this has been granted again and again is a matter of history. With the aegis of the church resting over it, the once weak and crushed clan becomes strongly aggressive and an opportunity for paying off old scores with their so-called oppressors is devoutly wished. Their old grievances may once more be brought before the District Magistrate, and through foreign influence a great triumph is won. Let anyone try to imagine how bitter the feelings of the clan are that has been beaten

by such means. The rival clan seeing the powerful aid their enemies have secured by espousing the religion of the foreigners, seek in their turn the protection of some other church organization. Instead of lessening this adds immensely to the bitterness of the feud, which is passed on from generation to generation. To all these contests religious is an entire misnomer. These disputes may take many forms but in the end they all resolve themselves more or less into variations of these fights.

However desirable it may seem, the regulation of the actions of the Missionaries will be found to be a task of immense difficulty, because the Missionary body includes a large number of men and women who are in China solely, ~~basely~~ on their own responsibility and over whom no one has any authority. But, desirable as this class of workers may be, the real difficulty is not with them; it lies rather with what is known as missionary interference with civil cases. Protestant Missionaries have sinned in this matter as well as Roman Catholic Missionaries, but the Consuls that have to deal with Protestant Missionaries could if it were practicable, give very conclusive testimony to the ~~importance of these interferences in the case of the Roman Catholic Missionaries~~ comparative rarity of these interferences on the part of their nationals. The head and front of the offending is the Roman Catholic Missionaries. We do not mean to say that in many cases a very sufficient reason has not existed for these interferences. Still whatever the justification there can only be one result, disastrous in the long run to the converts and their would be oppressors, assuming the converts to always have right on their side, which is doubtful.

Roman Catholic hierarchy, rightly or wrongly, have accepted the offer of the Imperial Government and assumed Mandarin rank. The Protestant Missionaries, rightly or wrongly, have refused this proffered honor and remain in their private capacity. The present position of the Roman Catholic Missionaries with reference to the Chinese mandarins is nothing less than an imperium impero. In a country town in South China, missionary of long experience who is well known as a man of probity, saw what corresponded to an official title over the door of a house occupied by a Roman Catholic Missionary. There was also a notice up inviting ~~people~~ people with cases with the officials to bring the matter to him for help. Our point is not whether the missionary offering his assistance in appeals to the Mandarins is doing good, much less do we question the motives underlying his action, but what we do say most emphatically is that the principle involved of an alien interfering in civil cases cannot but produce trouble and most serious trouble sooner or later. Can anything be done to prevent the continuance of these irregularities? First the Chinese officials must be prepared to give absolutely reliable guarantees that justice will ~~not~~ be meted out to all converts, and that no disabilities are attached to their connection with the Christian church. If that could be done then the way would be open for all missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, to eschew all interference with civil cases. The Chinese Mandarins complain of this interference; let them make it practically impossible by doing their duty to the converts. The second point depends on the first. Assuming that the Chinese officials do their duty in the matter of converts, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States make a united representation to France to have done with her role as protector of the semi-

political aspect of the Roman Catholic missionaries. Such a service would prove an unspeakable blessing to China, and in the end would help mission work. There are difficulties in the realization of this hope, but as so much depends on its attainment, an effort is imperative. The times are favorable for an effort of this kind certainly. If on the plea of difficulty nothing is done, the coming generation will not bless those who had a unique opportunity of settling a question fraught with so many and terrible possibilities of evil to China and let it slip by unheeded.

The arrangements which I have suggested to Monsieur Charles Hardouin, the French Consul, to Monseigneur Merel, the French Bishop, and to H. E. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs for the prevention of clan fights, etc., in that turbulent locality, will be transmitted to you in a subsequent despatch.

Viceroy Tao Men and Consul Hardouin have assured me, personally, that they meet with their cordial approval and I am waiting a reply from Monseigneur Merel thereon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert H. Mc Wadg
U. S. Consul.

10/5.01 83

No. 135.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

September 19th 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

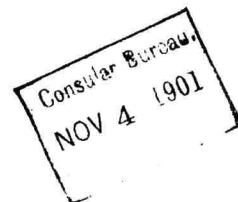
Received
September 19, 1890
John. Anthony

Death of President McKinley.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting receipt & despatch of Telegrams, and
the Memorial Service held in Shanghai, in
commemoration of President McKinley.

(Enclosures A. & B.)



No. 133

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

September 10th 1901

Honorable David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch
of No. 130, concerning the assassination of President
McKinley I have the honor to report as follows:

On Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901. I received
the following cablegram from Mr. Thomas E.
Griffith, a leading silk merchant of Canton,
presently sojourning at Hongkong on account of
the excessive and trying heat at this port:

"McKade

American Consul, Canton.

McKinley dying under

Griffith "

On Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901. I received the
following telegram from the Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister at Peking:

"McKade Canton

President died today

Conger "

Late that same night I received the following cablegram from the Hon. John Goodnow, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai:

"McClade, Canton

President died yesterday

Goodnow"

On Monday morning, Sept. 16, 1901, I addressed the following circular note to the foreign Consuls resident at Canton:

"Consulate of the United States of America
Canton, China, Sept. 16th, 1901.

Sirs and Dear Colleagues:

It is my most unpleasant duty to announce to you the death of William McKinley, President of the United States of America, through the result of wounds received at the hands of an assassin during the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, New York.

The flag of this Consulate will be at half mast for thirty days in memoriam.

I am, Sirs and Dear Colleagues,

Your obedient servant

(Sigd.) Robert Mc. McClade

U. S. Consul

I also notified all of the American and other foreign residents of Canton and its vicinity of the sad facts. Concurrently I also notified He. E. Hoc Hen, (Governor of the Two Kwangs, He. E. the Tartar General, He. E. Tê Sou, Governor of Kwangtung), He. E. the Hooppo, Heis Honor, the Samhoi Sou, He. E. General Cheang, He. E. General Li, and He. He. Lew Bnah, Commodore, sending to each of them brief appropriate despatches.

The U. S. Consulate was draped in mourning and its flag floated at half-mast. At all of the other foreign Consulates, and vice-consulates, at the homes and private residences of the foreign and native merchants and on the foreign men-of-war, the ocean, deep-sea, river and other steamships, freight and passenger, their flags were promptly hung at half-mast. He. He. Lew Bnah, Commodore of the seventy odd Chinese gunboats lying at this port and its immediate neighborhood, paid me an official visit in reply to my despatch and informed me that he had ordered the Chinese fleet in these waters

to half-mast their flags for ten days. On all sides, from natives and foreigners, as from our own nationals, were heard sincere expressions of sorrow over the death of Mr. McKinley, of indignation over his assassination, and of heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and with the American people over the loss we have sustained.

Among the despatches and letters of sympathy which I received were the following:

"From H. E. Tao Men to the Hon.
U. S. Consul, Robert Mc. McCade.
Dear Honor:

I have the honor to state that I was very uneasy since I heard that the U. S. President McKinley had been wounded by shot, and I requested you to convey my compliments and sympathy to the Government of the United States by wire.

As President McKinley has done his best to assist in the affairs of our Government, therefore the people of our Empire greatly admired and

acknowledge his rich ability and his kindness to us; and we prayed that God would bless that good and meek man and we hoped for his speedy recovery.

Now I am in receipt of your despatch and am very sorry indeed to learn of the death of Mr. McKinley, President of the U. S. of America. I have wired to Mr. Li, the Chinese Minister in the U. S. requesting him to condole for me with the U. S. Government, as well as with Mrs. McKinley, and I now also beg to request you to wire the same.

5th day 8th moon 21st yr. A.D.
19th September 1901."

From Messrs. Charles Hardeman,
French Consul:

"Sir and dear colleague:

I am in receipt of the sad news of the death of His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the Confederation of the United States of America, falling under the pistol of a fanatic. I hasten

to send you the expressions of my nation
in the presence of a crime so abominable,
also that of our profound sympathy in
the affliction which has struck so sudden-
ly the great nation to which we are
attached by many ties.

Receive dear Sir and Colleague
the assurances of my sentiments the
most distinguished and devoted
(Signed) Henderson."

From James Scott Esq. H. B. M.
Acting-Consul-General:
"H. B. M. Consulate-General
Canton
September, 16th, 1901
and dear Colleague,

It is with the deepest regret
that I have received, through your
circular of this date, intimation of
the sad death of President McKinley.

While offering my most
sincere and respectful sympathy to
your Government and to the Ameri-
can people, I have the honour to

state that the flag of this Consulate-
General will be half-masted pending
instructions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, and dear Colleague,
Your most obedient servant
(Sgd) James Scott
Acting Consul General."

From George Lange, Esq. Acting Consul for
Germany):

Boston, 16th September, 1901.

Sir,

With deepest regret I have learned
from your Circular of the sad death of
Mr. McKinley, President of the
United States of America, through the
result of wounds received at the hands
of an assassin. I have the honor to
express to you my most sincere sympathy.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Sir,

Your most obedient servant
(Sgd) E. Lange
Acting Consul for Germany."

Owing to the temporary interruption of the cable service between Canton and Hong Kong the following cablegram dated Sept. 17th 1901, was not forwarded until very late that night or early on the following morning.

Sept. 17, 1901.

Sec State Washington.

Viceroy Li asks me convey to Mrs. McKinley and our Government his sincere condolences.

McKade.

Decision of holding a memorial service here simultaneously with the interment of Mrs. McKinley remains at Canton, Ohio. I cabled to the Department as follows:

Canton Sept. 17.

Sec State Washington.

Please cable date President's funeral.

McKade.

At a late hour that night I received the following cabled instructions from the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

" McKade Canton

President's funeral, at Canton Thursday
close office, that day continue morning
symbols until circular received
" longer "

On the morning of Wednesday, Sept.
18, 1961. I made arrangements with the
Pastors of Christ (S. E.) Church Shameen,
for the use of that sacred edifice for a me-
morial service the following day. I sent
messengers for the Rev. Dr. Andrew Deatlie,
Rev. Dr. H. V. Hayes, American Presbyterian
Mission, and the Rev. Dr. R. H. Graves,
American Southern Baptist Convention
Mission, and requested them to officiate.
They consented and it was arranged that the
service would be conducted by Dr. Deatlie,
and that brief addresses would be made by
Drs. Hayes, Graves and myself.

There are no Methodist Missions
or Missionaries in this General District
or its vicinity.

I also prepared the enclosed pro-
gramme of services, marked A and with
some difficulty succeeded in having several

hundred copies of it printed and bound in time for presentation to the participants. When I note the fact that the compositors who set up and printed the matter are all native Chinese, not one of whom is acquainted with our language a fair idea can be had of the difficulties that confronted me. The copy was prepared and handed to the native printers about noon on Wednesday, Sept. 18. Some of the rough proofs and revisions were read that night. All of the revisions were finally read very early on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 19; and at half past ten o'clock on that morning I had the printed and bound copies ready in the Church for distribution for the services that were to begin at 11 o'clock a. m. I feel it due to our chief clerk, Mr. A. M. Maci da Silva, to our assistant interpreter Mr. F. M. da Cunha, and to the Rev. Dr. Deattie to say that they were of material assistance to me.

During the morning of Sept. 18th I had also printed the enclosed circular note, marked B, which was addressed to all of the American Missionaries, and American and other foreign merchants

and residents of Canton, Honam, and Sa Si.
I also wrote and forwarded appropriate letters
on the same subject to all of the native official
dignitaries and leading gentries in this locality.

Long before 11 o'clock A.M. Sept. 19th
1901, the time set for the opening of the Memo-
rial Service Christ Church was crowded
to the doors, with the most representative assem-
blage ever gathered within the walls of that
sacred building, which, by the way, were
draped with the American and other flags,
fastened in their folds with broad black ribbons
and tied with large crane rosettes. Alongside
the pulpit and in front of the altars were
tastefully arranged pots of palms and other
tropical plants. In the front seats, according
to their respective rank, were the Chinese
high officials and the gentries, all wearing
mourning garments, the foreign consuls,
~~Vice-consuls~~ and Consular Officers, the
Commanders and officers of the foreign and
Chinese war-ships — now at this port — and
all in uniform. Next in their order were
the merchants, native and foreign, the
missionaries, representatives of the staff.

of each hang on Shamien, both Chinese officials etc. The Portuguese and the Parsees' portions of the community was also well and influentially represented. Comment was made that this was the first time in the personal experience of those present — some of whom have been residents of China for upwards of thirty years — that their Excellencies, the Viceroy, the Earl of Salisbury, the Commander in Chief, the Governor General, and the Commander in Chief, had been in a Christian place of worship or had participated in Christian religious services. The same could also have been truthfully said of the native gentry and other officials. And it is eminently proper that I should add that His Honor, the Prefect Kung Hsin Chan was the only Chinese official present at the memorial services held in Christ Church, Shamien, in commemoration of the death of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, etc.

Prominent amongst the many notables present were

French, Consul Hardanin

" Vice-Consul Martel

German, Acting Consul Lange and Mrs. Lange

H. B. Mc. Vice-Consul Troyman
 Mer. Ship, in charge of British Post Office
 " F. Brockelmann, Vice-Consul for Sweden-Norway
 " Hennigen, " " " Netherlands
 Commissioner Morgan, Chinese Imperial Customs
 H. S. Consul McEckade and Mrs. McEckade
 H. B. Mc. Acting Consul General Scott (absent, sick).
 Italian Consul General Tolpecelli (absent on leave)
 Portuguese " " Brespo (" ")
 Commander and Officers "Slyra" French gunboat
 " " "Angus" " "
 " " Phoenix British "
 " " Siebrand " "
 " " Shamien German "
 H. E. Nicolson Tao Men, 3 Interpreters, and Staff
 " Tartar General, 1 " "
 " General Li, and his staff
 " " Chang " "
 His Honor Kamhoi, Roy
 " Kung Hsein Chan, representing Governor Li Shan
 " Lee Chee " the Hooppo
 " Chao Tung Sang, J. P. of Hong Kong
 " " of the Legation Guards.
 The Gentlemen:—
 Mer. Chao Tsi Sai

Mer. Loon, Lui Sheong
 . Foo Seng, Kim
 . Loon, Lo Heang
 . Loon, Lo Lum
 . Leung, Shien King
 . Tung, Chee Meing
 Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Weir, and
 Miss Alden, of N. J.
 Mer. and Mrs. Pearson
 Mr. . . . Summers
 Mer. . . . Williams
 Capt. and Mrs. Loring
 Miss Potter
 Mrs. Thomas
 . Heyland
 . Hanquicken
 . Fulton
 . Grace
 Rev. Dr. Beattie
 . . . Hayes
 . . . Grace
 . . . Steen
 . . . Tape
 . . . Bridie
 . . . Simmons

Reo. Williams
Dr. M. H. Dobson
Mr. Hancock
" Stanton
" Slater
" Pasquel
" Gündel
" Gagerstki
" Dufetie
" Richarme
" Kunkle
" Proton
" F. B. Smith
" Sutton
" Bull
" Bell
" Mcichie
" A. M. Raci da Silva
" F. M. da Cunha
" J. M. Eca da Silva
" J. Alous
" F. X. Jacares
" J. Gonzalves
" J. Pereira
" J. Azevedo

Mr. M. Figueiredo

" J. Figueiredo

" E. Brito

" J. Graça

" E. da Cunha

" J. P. Senna

" Shewanja

" Maianja

" Intakia

" Kapadia

" Kaliah

" Kacarana

" Mehta

" Koraiaje

" Kasunia

" Kania

" Postakia

" Meistur

The choir was a select volunteer one, composed of leading ladies and gentlemen, foreigners residing on Shamien, all anxious to give testimony by their presence and services to their sympathy with our nation in its bereavement.

It comprised:

Organist-
Choir

Mrs. F. Hayler Bell

Mrs. Summers

" Nielsen

" Heyland

" Byworth

" E. A. Stanton

Mrs. A. T. Hogg

" E. J. Leeds

" E. D. C. Wolfe

" L. H. Gilman

" R. Hancock

" B. D. Pearson

He. E., the Heappo Chooang, who was unable to be present on account of the death of his wife on Wednesday, Sept. 18th sent me the following note:-

" Sir:

I have received your communication informing me that the memorial service in commemoration of William McKinley, the lamented President of the United States of America will be held in Christ Church, Sharnoon at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning

Certainly, wish to be there at the appointed time, but owing to the death of my wife I feel very uneasy and haven't eaten or slept during these days, therefore I hope you will excuse me for my absence.

6th day 8th moon 27th yr. K.S.
18th September, 1901.

He E. Te San, Governor of Kwangtung
thus explained his absence:

"Sir:

I have received your communication, informing me that the memorial service, in commemoration of William McKinley, the lamented President of the United States of America will be held in Christ Church, Shamoen at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Certainly, wish to be there at the appointed time but having to go to the hall to superintend the special examinations for all South China, therefore I have requested Hon. Kung Hsin Chan to represent me there.

6th day 8th moon 27th yr. K.S.
18th September, 1901.

James Scott, Esq. H. B. M., Acting-
Consul-General, was absent on account of
severe illness. Exmo. Sr. J. H. C. Crespo,
Portuguese Consul-General, and Signor
Toppicelli, Italian Consul-General, are
at their respective homes on leave of absence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant-

Robert M. Wadg.
H. B. Consul.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
IN COMMEMORATION
OF
WILLIAM McKINLEY.
President of the United States
OF
AMERICA.

ON THE DAY OF BURIAL
Thursday, September 19th, 1901.

CHRIST CHURCH,
SHAMEEN.

11.00 A.M.

— 1 —

ORDER OF SERVICE.

VOLUNTARY.

Then shall the Priest say,

I AM the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord : he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live : and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die. *S. John xi. 25, 26.*

I KNOW that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God : Whom mine eyes shall behold, and not another. *Job. xix. 25, 26, 27.*

WE brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the Name of the Lord. *1 Tim. vi. 7 Job. i. 21.*

Them shall be sung,

Domine refugium. PSALM xc.

LORD Thou hast been our refuge : from one generation to another.

2. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made : Thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

3. Thou turnest man to destruction : again Thou sayest Come again, ye children of men.

4. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday : seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

5. As soon as Thou scatterest them, they are even as a sleep : and fade away suddenly like the grass.

6. In the morning it is green, and groweth up : but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered.

— 2 —

7. For we consume away in Thy displeasure : and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation.

8. Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee : and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance.

9. For when Thou art angry, all our days are gone : we bring our years to an end, as it were tale that is told.

10. The days of our age are threescore years and ten ; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years : yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow ; so soon passeth it away and we are gone.

11. But who regardeth the power of Thy wrath : for even thereafter as a man feareth, so is Thy displeasure.

12. So teach us to number our days : that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

13. Turn Thee again, O Lord, at the last : and be gracious unto Thy servants.

14. O satisfy us with Thy mercy, and that soon : so shall we rejoice and be glad all the days of our life.

15. Comfort us again now after the time that Thou hast plagued us : and for the years wherein we have suffered adversity.

16. Shew Thy servants Thy work : and their children Thy glory.

17. And the glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us : prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handy-work.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be : world without end. Amen.

— 3 —

Then shall follow the Proper Lesson.

S. Matt. v. 1-9.

And seeing the multitudes, He went up into a mountain : and when He was set, His disciples came unto Him : and He opened His mouth, and taught them, saying, Blessed are the poor in spirit : for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn ; for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek : for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness : for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful : for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers : for they shall be called the children of God.

Then shall The Priest say,

MAN that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower ; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

In the midst of life we are in death : of whom may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O Lord, Who for our sins art justly displeased.

Yet, O Lord God, most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts : shut not Thy merciful ears to our prayer ; but spare us Lord! most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, Thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from Thee

— 4 —

†

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of William McKinley, the lamented President of the United States of America, hence departed, we therefore unite in spirit with those who this day commit his body to the ground in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ; Who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto His glorious body, according to the mighty working, whereby He is able to subdue all things to Himself.

†

I HEARD a voice from Heaven, saying unto me Write, From henceforth, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.

Let us Pray.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Christ, have mercy upon us.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

OUR FATHER Which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Given us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Almighty God, Who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world, and disposest of them according to Thy good pleasure; we yield Thee unfeigned thanks for that Thou wast pleased to call Thy servant William McKinley to be President of the United States of America. We thank Thee that Thou didst let Thy wisdom be his guide and Thy arm strengthen him.

— 3 —

We thank Thee that Thou didst grant to him in rich measure the love of justice and peace, truth and holiness, and all those virtues that adorn the Christian profession; that Thou didst direct his counsels and endeavors to Thy glory and the welfare of the people. We thank Thee that in his public and private life he was enabled by Thy grace to keep himself so unspotted from the world, and to do justly, love mercy, and to walk humbly before his God. May the example of his life encourage and strengthen us for a better life: that we may love God with all our heart and with all our soul and with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. And this we ask for Jesus sake, Amen.

ALMIGHTY GOD, with Whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with Whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; We bow in mournful resignation to thy divine will because it hath pleased Thee to remove thy servant President McKinley from this sinful world; beseeching Thee, that it may please Thee of Thy gracious goodness shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect, and to hasten Thy kingdom; that we, withall those that are departed in the true faith of Thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

O MERCIFUL GOD, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Who is the resurrection and the life; in Whom whosoever believeth shall live, though he die; and whosoever liveth, and believeth in Him, shall not die eternally;

— 6 —

Who also hath taught us (by His holy Apostle Saint Paul) not to be sorry, as men without hope, for them that sleep in Him; We meekly beseech Thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that, when we shall depart this life, we may rest in Him, as our hope is our dear and departed friend doth; and that, at the general Resurrection in the last day, we may be found acceptable in Thy sight; and receive that blessing, which Thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all that love and fear Thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of My Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world: Grant this, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. *Amen.*

THE GRACE of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

HYMN, No. 401.

*"The Souls of the righteous are in the hand of God,
and there shall no torment touch them."*

p NOW the Labourer's task is o'er;
Now the battle day is past;
cr Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyager at last.
p FATHER, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.
There the tears of earth are dried;
There its hidden things are clear;
cr There the work of life is tried
By a juster Judge than here.
p FATHER, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.
There the sinful souls, that turn
To the Cross their dying eyes,
cr All the love of CHRIST shall learn
At His Feet in Paradise.

— 7 —

- p* FATHER, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.
- mf* There no more the powers of hell
Can prevail to mar their peace ;
- cr* CHRIST the Lord shall guard them well,
He Who died for their release.
- p* FATHER, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.
“Earth to earth, and dust to dust,”
Calmly now the words we say,
Leaving Him to sleep in trust
- cr* Till the Resurrection-day.
- p* FATHER, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping. Amen.

ADDRESSES.

U. S. Consul McWade.

Dr. H. V. Noyes. Dr. R. H. Graves.

HYMN, No. 165.

*Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation
to another.”*

- f* O GOD, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home ;
- mf* Beneath the shadow of Thy Throne
Thy Saints have dwelt secure ;
Sufficient is Thine Arm alone,
And our defence is sure.
Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
- cr* From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the Same.
- p* A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone ;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

— 8 —

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away ;

They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

f O GOD, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home. Amen.

Then shall the Bishop say (all kneeling);

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy Word, that the hearts of Rulers are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom : We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of Theodore Roosevelt, thy Servant, the President of the United States of America, that in all his thoughts, words, and works he may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness ; Grant this, O merciful Father., for Thy dear Son's sake Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen*

O ALMIGHTY God, Who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical Body of thy Son Christ our Lord ; Grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys, which Thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love Thee ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

BLESSING.

VOLUNTARY.

B

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT CANTON, CHINA.

A memorial service in commemoration of William Mc Kinley, the lamented President of the United States of America will be held in Christ Church, Shameen, at eleven o'clock tomorrow (*Thursday*) morning. You are respectfully invited to attend.

Robert M. Mc Wade,

United States Consul.

September 18th 1901.

Amel
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Canton

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

*Copy sent to
Com. Sec.*

OCT 1 9 28 AM 1901

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

100.O.RA.....Govt. 20.

CANTON, October 1, 1901.

SecState,

Washington.

Taomu

Viceroy ~~Kong~~ strongly favors American concession, earnestly suggest my
immediate application therefore, please authorize me, letter follows.

McWade.

3:35 a.m.

ANS OCT 4 1901
by telegraph

*Confirmed
October 7, 1901*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 2 10 53 AM 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Ans Bureau
confirm.
30 Sept

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

From Canton
Dec 2, 1901.

See State

Confirmed.
OCT 4 1901

Received 9 41 A.M.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
OCT 2 1901

General Wu fifteen hundred
soldiers routed Triad rebels
singling district Swator
killing two hundred capturing
subsequently decapitating
many prisoners. German
Mission burned. German Missionaries
fled safely Hong Kong

Oswade (McHade)

Copy sent to

Mr. Adee

12/31.01.84

No. 134.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Oct 17th, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade
To the Department of State.

Subject:
re Trade inquiries

Abstract of Contents.
Enclosure refers to Trade inquiries from
the California Moline Plow Co, and the
American Plow Works.



Forwarded 12/4/1901

No. 134

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Oct. 11th, 1901.

Honorable David J. Heill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
replies to trade inquiries from the California
Moline, Plow Co., San Francisco, Cal.
and the American Glucose Works, Camden,
N. J.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert H. Wade
U. S. Consul

Two enclosures

10/31.01 R

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

No. 105.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 24th, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of an American Citizen.

ack by [unclear] &
to [unclear]
Nov 16/01
DEC 16/01

Abstract of Contents.

Reports the death at Canton, China, of
Samuel J. Doyle, Private U.S.M.C. on board
the U.S.S. Albatross.

Consular Bureau.
DEC 3 1901

No. 135.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 24th, 1901.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith Report of the death of Samuel
J. Doyle, Private, U.S. Marine Corps, of
U.S.S. "Albatross", on October 20th 1901,
at Canton, China.

I am, Sir,

Your Obidient Servant

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

(FORM No. 102)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, October 21st 1901.

Name: Samuel Jacob Doyle, Private, U. S. Marine Corps.

Native or naturalized: Naturalized.

Date of death: 20 October, 1901

Place of death: on board U. S. S. Monadnock, Canton, China

Cause of death: Peritonitis

Disposition of remains: Buried at Foreign Cemetery, Canton.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: In accordance with U. S. Navy Regulations

Address of family: J. S. Doyle (father) Pickering, Ontario, Canada

Family notified: yes.

Accompanied by relatives: no.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages 59. Vol. II.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert M. McWade.

Consul of the United States.

11-0184.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
DIPLOMATIC
No. 176.
DEC 21 1901
Consulate of the United States
BUREAU.
Enclose China Oct 20th 1901.
Then to

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DEC 4 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Mr. Robert M. McNamee.
To the Department of State.
Subject: Send copy of this despatch and of Dept's reply to Minister Congo instructing him accordingly.

SEC. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 17 1901

American Cession.

Abstract of Contents.

Approved
Dec 19-1901
Copy to China
Dec 24

re the necessity for an American Cession,
enclosing a map of the locality & a copy of
Toloquans, 1901 1901.

One Enclosure.



MEMORANDUM

Dear Dr. Hill:

I think I have repeatedly expressed the opinion, in connection with the proposed creation of an American concession at Canton, that the conditions under which American trade is carried on at that port did not seem to require it. Mr. McWade states in the application which he made to the Viceroy, under date of October 15th of this year, which is enclosed with his despatch No. 136, what his desire is in securing said concession. "It is my desire", he says, "to erect thereon pretentious and commodious business places, residences, etc., to lay out wide and spacious streets and avenues, to set aside small parks for the comfort and convenience of the general public, to initiate

-2-

a first class sanitary system, and to construct a wharf or wharves whereat the largest of deep-sea freight and passenger steamships can receive and discharge their cargoes." I would like to know how he proposes doing this.

If the American trade finds it advisable to carry on its business at Canton from Hong Kong, as it has been doing ever since the opening of the former port practically, that is their own lookout, but, if my information is correct, the need of an American concession at Canton is only felt by Mr. McWade, who, very naturally, takes a just pride in and forms the highest expectations for the future of his port.

I would call your attention, however, to the telegram sent to Mr. McWade on October 4th of this year by Mr. Cridler, a copy of which is given in this despatch.

-3-

Some definite instruction to Mr. McWade seems to be called for from the Department.

W. M. Rockwell

December 7, 1901.

No. 136

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 20th , 1901.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 102, concerning the necessity for a separate American concession at Canton, I have the honor to report as follows:-

On Sunday, September 29th 1901, I received the following letter of instructions from the Department:-

No. 37. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Consular. WASHINGTON.
LK.

August, 2, 1901.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

Consul of the United States,

Canton, China.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 110 of June 14, 1901, in relation to trade conditions in your district, and the need of a separate American concession at Canton.

You will ascertain and report concerning the willingness of the local authorities to grant a separate American concession and you may at the same time report such additional facts as may be conveniently ascertained in respect to the disposition of the consuls of countries

2

already in possession of concessions to join in an international concession at Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

Although I had previously sounded H.E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, on the foregoing subject and was aware of his favorable attitude thereon, I felt it to be my duty to obtain a direct personal assurance from him for your information. Therefore I called on him on the following morning - Monday, September 30th, 1901 - and acquainted him with my instructions. He promptly informed me that he was well aware of the situation. He conceded the necessity for an American concession as well as its desirability, so far as Chinese commercial and other interests are concerned, and he assured me that he would favor the granting of such a concession by the authorities at Peking. We discussed the sites best adapted for concession purpose, and finally agreed that a part of Honam, immediately opposite Shameen, and running down to the Macao Fort would be the most suitable. H. E. felt that, owing to the exigencies of the situation, prompt action ought to be taken. The concession should first be obtained, he felt, and the question of price could be amicably settled afterwards. With that purpose in view he suggested that I should write a formal note, asking for the concession. Upon its receipt, he said, he would instruct the Mandarins of that locality to make a survey of the place, under my direction, and at the same time he would forward the application, with his favorable endorsement, to the Wai Wu Pu at Peking.

Honam is adjacent and opposite to Shameen and Canton, the Pearl River flowing between, and is distant from Canton about

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200 yards. It has already several American Mission stations and is in every way admirably adapted for the purposes in view.

With regard to "the disposition of the other foreign consuls here already in possession of concessions to join in an international concession at Canton" I find there is no such disposition, for the reasons already stated in my despatches Nos. 73 and 102, to the Department. Monsieur Charles Hardouin, the French Consul, however, has notified H.E. Viceroy Tao Mu, in my presence of his desire to obtain "an extension of the present French concession, said concession to be located on Honam, immediately adjoining the proposed American concession at Honam." He has also made a formal written application therefor. On learning that fact I again waited on H.E. Viceroy Tao Mu and in consequence of his assurances I cabled to the Department as follows:-

Oct. 1st, 1901.

Secstate, Washington, D.C.

Viceroy Tao Mu strongly favors
American concession earnestly
suggests my immediate application
therefor. Please authorize me.
Letter follows.

McWade.

I also telegraphed to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister, Peking as follows:-

Conger, Peking.

Viceroy Tao Mu strongly favors
American concession earnestly
suggests my immediate application therefor,
have wired Department for authority. McWade.

4

On October 4, 1901, I received the following instructions:-

American Consul, Canton.

May get refusal until
legation can be consulted.

Cridler.

On October 15, 1901, I received the following from
U. S. Minister Conger:-

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October, 2nd, 1901.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

United States Consul, Canton.

Sir:-

I confirm your telegram of the 1st instant, as
follows:-

"Canton, October 1st, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Viceroy Tao ~~Mo~~[✓] strongly favors American Concession.

Earnestly suggests my immediate application therefor.

Have wired Department for authority.

(Signed) McWade."

I have already, both verbally and by letter, written to
the Department about the proposed Concession at Canton, and it
is not necessary for me to wire them again. You will un-
doubtedly receive instructions in reply to your own recent
cablegram to them.

You may rest assured that if the Department
authorizes it I will use my best efforts to aid you in

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procuring the Concession.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Immediately after the receipt of the foregoing, I visited H.E. Tao Mu, and acquainted him with my instructions. His reply was in effect, as follows:- "The only way to obtain refusal is to present an application for the Concession. My suggestion is as before, namely to present your application now and let the question of price or consideration come up afterwards. It will surely be moderate and we will agree on that as on other matters."

He suggested the form in which the application should be made, and was kind enough to offer to send one of his confidential secretaries to the Consulate, to draw it up in a form consistent with the Chinese custom in such cases. I accepted his offer and appreciatively acknowledged his courtesy. The application thus prepared read as follows:-

#463. Canton, China, October 15th, 1901.

H. E. Tao Mu,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:-

On Monday, September 30th, 18th day, 8th moon, 27th year Kwang Su, I had a prolonged conversation with you concerning a proposed American settlement in this locality. In answer to your questions I informed you that I desired to locate the said proposed settlement on Honam and I indicated its situation and proposed extent. You regarded my views with courteous favor and requested me to present my application in writing, so that you could transmit it to their

Excellencies the Wai Wu Pu.

American merchants and manufacturers, exporters and importers transact the great bulk of the Chinese trade at Canton and the Province of Kwangtung, especially in Mattings, rattan, blackwood, cassia, tea, silks and other products. In silks alone the United States of America deals more extensively than any other nation. Our trade with Canton, and the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is increasing so rapidly that in a few years it will surely be double in volume and financial value to that of any other two or three foreign nations. The resulting monetary benefit therefrom to the great Empire of China is very obvious. How much more valuable it will become should American merchants and the American nation have the same privileges and the same fair play, commercially, as are accorded to other foreign nations is assuredly equally as obvious, equally as clear, equally as manifest. America has always been the firm and true friend of China. That fact was proven beyond all doubt or question during the recent troubles which beset the Chinese Empire and almost threatened its safety. In fair weather, and in foul weather, in sunshine and in storm, in adversity as in prosperity the United States of America have unswervingly and unfalteringly stood by China, her interests, and her people. It is, therefore, with confidence in the grateful appreciation of that earnest and consistent friendship that I ask for American merchants and American interests in this section of South China the same courtesies and privileges as are accorded by China to other foreign nations.

American merchants and traders have no place or land in this locality whereon to erect business establishments,

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offices, godowns, etc. necessary to carry on their business properly. There is, as you are aware, no room on Shameen for them, for that small place is already overcrowded. I therefore formally apply, through your Excellency, to your Government for so much of the island of Honam, situated to the West of Lo Pan Church and runs back to the river, to the Macao Fort. The desired land is in part directly opposite Canton is irregular in shape and is in extent nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ mile in length by almost $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in width. It is my desire to erect thereon pretentious and commodious business places, residences, etc. to lay out wide and spacious streets and avenues, to set aside small parks for the comfort and convenience of the general public, to initiate a first class sanitary system, and to construct a wharf or wharves whereat the largest of deep-sea freight and passenger steamships can receive and discharge their cargoes. Such a settlement would add materially to the wealth of Canton and its vicinity and would swell to an enormous extent the revenues in this locality for the Imperial Government.

I enclose a specially prepared sketch or map of the locality, a deep red line indicating the locality, extent and boundaries of the land and property desired for the said American Settlement.

With assurances of profound esteem and high regard,

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. McWade.

I hesitated before sending it to H. E. fearing that I would thereby exceed your instructions to me. When, however, I

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again read the instructions of Mr. Secretary Cridler, and of Minister Conger I felt that it was eminently proper for me to sign the application and request H. E. to place it before the Wai Wu Pu I earnestly hope that my action will meet with your cordial approval.

I enclose a map of the locality, giving depth of water along the banks of the river.

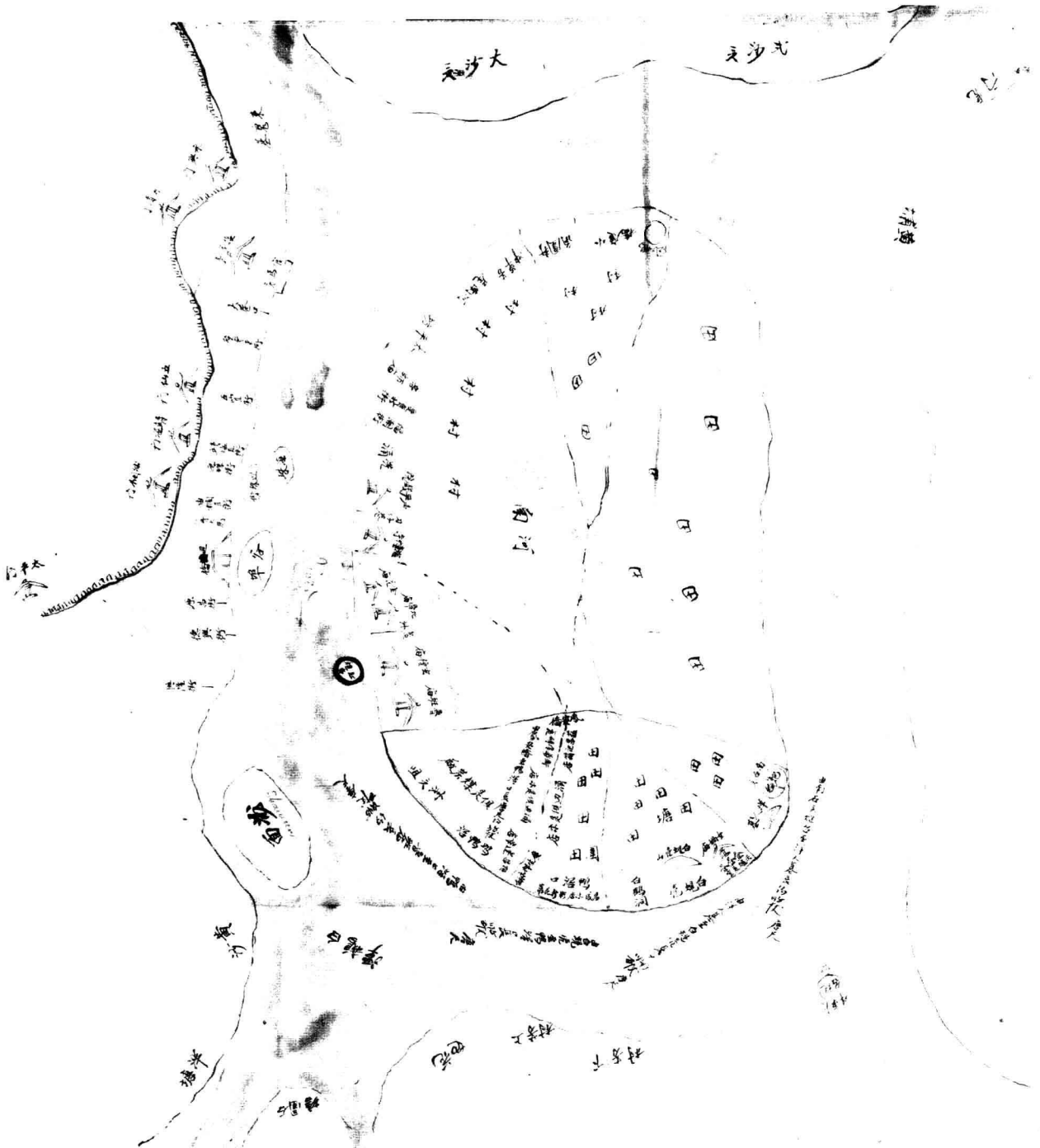
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

U. S. Consul.

One enclosure.



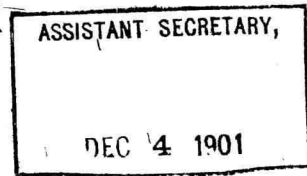


局部图(1)



局部图(2)

11/1-01 M



No. 107.

Consulate of the United States,
(Swatow, China, Oct 20, 1901).

Mrs. Robert M. McWade.
To the Department of State.

Subject:

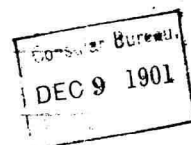
over Dec 11/1901



Triad Disturbances in Swatow.

Abstract of Contents.

re Triad disturbances in the Northern part
of Amoy District in the Northern part
of the province of Kwangtung.



No. 139

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, October 23rd, 1901

Honorable David D. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On October 2nd, 1901, I cabled to you
as follows:

"Secretate, Washington
General. Nin fifteen hundred soldiers routed
Triad rebels Hsingling District Quatoro
Killing two hundred capturing subsequently
decapitating many prisoners German
Mission burned German missionaries
fled safely Hongkong.

McCade."

The trouble therein indicated had been
brewing for a long time, but, for upwards of a
month, prior to my transmission of the foregoing,
there were evidences of hostile activity, in the shape
of an intended rising of the Triads, in the Northern
part of Hsingling District, in the north-
east of the Province of Kwangtung. The con-
verts belonging to the American and German

missions were highly alarmed yet many who affected to be well versed in Chinese ways treated the affair lightly at the outset and asserted that "it could soon blow over" and that "no harm would be done." Feeling it best to be prepared for an emergency I communicated with H. E. Mac Allen, Viceroy of the Foo Kiang, requesting him to instruct the military mandarins of that locality to redouble their vigilance, to increase their forces, and to safeguard the lives and interests of our missionaries and their converts. H. E. sent His Honor Kung Hsin Chan, the Prefect, and his confidential adviser, to discuss the situation with me. As a result H. E. sent runners to all of the military chiefs, and to the Magistrates as well as, in the Hsing King District commanding them to preserve the peace and arrest all malefactors. On Wednesday, September 11th, 1901, the local soldiers there were re-inforced by the arrival of one hundred braves from the Chonglok District.

Matters apparently quieted down for a few days but on Thursday, September 19th, 1901 friendly Chinese reported to the missionaries that all of the oath bound members of the

Sam. Heap, Wei (Triad Society), in Hsing) c'ing), had agreed to rise in revolt, and that they confidently anticipated that the Triads in the other adjacent districts would join them as soon as they raised their standard. Our missionaries have few concerns in part of S'iao-tso, consequently have not established a mission station there. The Germans, on the contrary, have a strong following and have a number of mission stations at Lo-kong, Liang-thong and other flourishing villages in the vicinity. Diligent inquiry satisfied the German missionaries that immediate flight was imperative on their part, and accordingly, they began to make preparations therefor. On Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1901, a boat was procured by the Basel missionaries at Liang-thong and, with their wives, they sailed down the Hsinne River and arrived safely at the German mission at Kia-ying-cho. Here they left the women and after a stay of one day missionaries Meier and Ebert decided to return to Liang-thong. Shortly after starting for that place they learned that the rebels had looted and burned their mission station and surrounding buildings.

on Friday, September 21st, 1901. They returned to Shanghai-Chow, and, accompanied by their colleagues, belonging to the nearby stations, travelled hastily to Swatow, whence they sailed to Hong Kong.

Uncertain rumors concerning the uprising and its results reached me on Sunday, Sept. 20th, 1901, and I again communicated with H. E., Viceroy of Szechwan, urging the necessity for sending a considerable force of soldiers and an experienced military officer at once. He promptly telegraphed General Wu ordering him and his assistant officers, Li Chennan, Li and Li Shu Shan, to proceed immediately to Hsiao King, with fifteen hundred, to attack the rebels and disperse them. H. E. reported to me at the same time that the German Vice Consul stationed at Swatow, had also written and telegraphed to him.

On Wednesday, October 2nd, 1901, H. E. reported to me that General Wu had attacked and defeated the rebels, killing over two hundred and capturing about fifty, who were subsequently beheaded. He added that the rebels had fled, dispersing in different directions, the majority of them towards Ling Shan, a hilly country.

Their leader Chan escaped, with several

hundred followers and issued the following proclamation:

"In the time of Spring and Autumn, there were occasions of raising troops for the suppression of barbarians and the relief of the confined Emperor. Now, China, inhabited as she is by foreigners of all countries, is by no means a place of safety and happiness. The barbarians, taking no consideration of the Emperor and subjects of China, oppress us as the greatest enemies, and treat us like lower animals. How can we live in peace - and what regard do they take of our ruler - if we are forced to abide by the 36 provisions of the Treaty and the 12 regulations? Our lives and properties are all in danger if such a treaty is in force.

I now raise a large force to drive away barbarians, and to save our Emperor. Wherever my men go, there will be peace; men and cattle will enjoy peaceful days. You need not stir for fear; there is no cause for alarm, but you should go on with your regular business.

Arms and grain I shall take on loan,
money I will not take, even one mite. Des-
truction by fire will occur in any village
where arms concealed for the use of our
enemies, and any of my soldiers when de-
tected stealing so much as a blade of grass
or a piece of wood shall be punished by death.

My words are as faithful as the
mountain and the sea. Obedience!

Issued by Commander-in-Chief
Chan, of the Ma King Fleet Dec Troops,
1st Year of Shun Yin."

The rebels gathered strength on their
arrival at several villages and towns in the
neighborhood of King Tan and their leaders, who,
I learn, were all outlaws and desperate men,
determined to make another stand against the
Imperial troops. Their number were estimated by
the natives at two hundred thousand, whilst the
German missionaries on the other hand ex-
pressed their conviction that they "did not amount
to more than several thousands." A conservative
estimate would place the figures at between
4000 and 5000.

In answer to my letters to the American missionaries in the Sincalao section I learned on October 12th, 1901, from the Rev. John Mc. Foster, American Baptist Missionary Union, in a letter dated October 1st, 1901, that a disaffected number of men, calling themselves Vegetarians, had at sunrise on Sunday, October 4, 1901, raised a flag of revolt on the top of Chon Mt mountain, or high hill near the market of Lao Pa, where the American missionaries have a newly-opened station. On the flag was the following inscription:

"Great Brilliant Star - Chon Mt mountain, Japan Dynasty, Summoning, aims!"

On a tablet which was firmly fastened to the flag-pole was this "warning."

"This notice is to warn the people of an insurrection against the Mandarins, who help the churches to deceive the people. The flag is raised as a long-Meng beacon, lofty bright. If any coming to the mountain help the officials to remove the flag they will be killed. No quarter. Make known."

In his communication, the Rev. Mr. Foster said:

"The local official sent up a man, who found several men there, whose speech was like that of men from Chao. Lang District. The flag, was on a bamboo pole, which was braced by four pieces of pine, to hold it in place. There was some human hair and blood at the base of the staff, which, the Chinese, think, was to receive, in the minds of onlookers, the old saying and practice, "Kill men to sacrifice to the flag."

There were many idolatrous charms about, besides the tablet, which was copied, and now sent to you. When my informants came through the city of Lu-t'ing, the magistrate was sending out civil and military representatives to examine the case.

The men from that region associate this with the existence of a great many vegetarians in the Districts of Lu-t'ing, Chao. Lang and Kit Lang, also in Hui Lai, where at the village of Hui Lim, there is a Vegetarian Hall, which is the resort of a number of men who have earned a bad reputation by kidnapping women and keeping them there. They say, there

are 2000 to 3000 vegetarians in the vicinity. Three persons Daoists are said to be there, and to be teaching these incantations to the vegetarians. They are both opposed to Christian teaching, one because of Buddhist and the other on account of ancestral worship prejudices.

A young man, who is teaching school some 15 miles up the bay, told me today that he heard travelling beggars passing through the place about a month ago, say that there would be an uprising soon against the Churches, especially naming the French Mission, because so many people were weak before joining them and then were too influential and oppressed others."

Immediately after receiving the foregoing communication I wrote to H. E. Viceroy Dao Men, acquainting him with the facts and urging that sufficient be sent to that locality, without delay, to protect our Nationals, and their interests. Today, Wednesday, October 23, 1901, I received the following reply:-

"I am Honor:

I am, in receiv'g of your despatch dated 1st day of moon, asking me to despatch soldiers and to send you the latest true particulars concerning the present outbreak in Hing Sing District, Swatow.

I have the honor to inform you that I have already sent several regiments there, and reports are to hand that the ring-leaders, false strategists, and false Generals etc. have been captured, and their followers have been dispersed and that the locality now seems quiet. I have sent my order by wire to have all those captured rebels beheaded there. On receiving your despatch I instructed the Tao-tai and the officials of Swatow to make full inquiry so as to trace the whereabouts of the Vegetarians and to find out about the hoisting up of the rebels' flag, and to see if the Vegetarian Hall is located in the said Blue Lim village. If it is so, immediate steps must be taken to have them captured and beheaded, and to have the missions carefully protected with exertions.

12th day, 9th moon, 27th year C.S.
23rd October 1901."

Careful search into the facts and circumstances leading to the Triads uprising has confirmed the accuracy of my belief that the trouble had been brewing for a long time. About the beginning of December, 1899 the Triads were talking about rebelling, and one of the leading gentry residing near Chiating-chow decided to bring the situation to the attention of the local Mandarin, by petition or otherwise. Under the impression that the Triads would murder him if the petition was presented in his name alone he induced some converts of the German mission churches to sign it. This they did, without the knowledge or consent of their missionaries. The petition caused an investigation by the local officials which resulted in the proposed rebellion being frustrated. The Triads were furious and declared vengeance against all concerned in the petition. In my previous dispatches concerning the ramifications of secret societies in South China I noted the fact that the Triads are the most numerous, especially in Kwangtung.

The Hsing-ting District is an extensive plain, largely populated, which suffers alternately from floods and droughts, a condition almost unknown in the surrounding uplands, whose inha-

hillants are peacefully disposed, thriving and contented.
 The residents of the plain or lowlands, oppressed by the
 mis-rule of avaricious local officials and suffering
 from the bad times caused by natural conditions
 are always ripe for sedition and the willing tools
 of cruel and designing outlaws. Hence, the Shiads,
 Big Knives, Vegetarians and other secret anti-
 foreign societies flourish and grow numerically
 strong among them. Hence, the frequent rebellious
 outbreaks, involving the loss of human life and
 the destruction of property. Hence, the fact that
 in less than three years the foreign missionaries
 in Hsing King have had to flee for their lives
 at least four times. After a disastrous defeat
 by the Imperial troops these miscreants invariably
 retreat to the hilly country, where they lie hid,
 until an opportunity occurs for another outbreak.
 The people of all classes fear them and they keep up
 this fear by the frequent murdering of some villager
 whom they suspect of giving intelligence concern-
 ing them to the authorities. The attempts made
 to suppress them have heretofore been spasmodic
 but the hope is general that H. E. Viceroy Dao
 Men will wage a relentless war against
 them until they are annihilated. During their

great uprising in the early part of this year, when the
 Triads captured a number of flourishing towns and
 villages, they pretended to be friendly to all foreigners,
 especially to the missionaries, who in this last affair
 acted with prudence and courage — yet I find that the
 houses of the missionaries were the first to be attacked,
 looted and burned. I find also, in the proclamation
 issued by Chan, the leader of the Heimo King
 Triads that their objects are two-fold — "to defend
 the Emperor and to destroy the foreigners."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
 U. S. Consul.

No. 1381

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DIPLOMATIC
DEC 4 1901
BUREAU

Consulate of the United States,
San Francisco, Oct 28, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Regulations for alienationaries

Abstract of Contents.

Regulations for the guidance and
governance of alienationaries &c.

Acc. & copies of
secs. to Shanghai
amoy, Tientsin, Fuchow
Ningbo, Chefoo
Hankow, China

Copy to China
Dec. 19

43 Dec 19 to Com Am

Consular Bureau,
DEC 6 1901



MEMORANDUM

Mr. Secretary:

I think the Regulations and the work done in this connection by Mr. McWade cannot be too highly praised. He should be encouraged to perfect by every means such an excellent plan. If the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries throughout China can be induced to accept and strictly carry out a body of rules similar to those sent herewith, I firmly believe that one of the most serious obstacles to the peaceful spread of Christianity and to the establishment of friendly relations with officials and people will be removed.

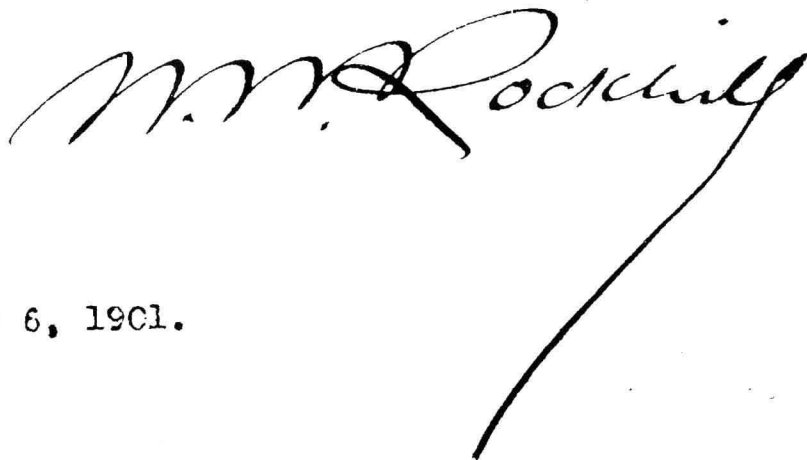
I would suggest that copies of the circular transmitted by Mr. McWade be sent to our other consular officers in China, and that they be directed to use their best efforts to have them accepted, with such changes as local conditions may

-2-

necessitate among the native Christians, in their various districts.

Might it not even be possible to take up the subject with the various Governments chiefly interested in the question of missions in China (Great Britain, France and Germany), and reach a general understanding on the subject?

To my mind, the question is one of the most important for the future of foreign relations with China.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. M. Rockwell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a long, sweeping diagonal line that extends from the bottom right of the signature area towards the bottom of the page.

December 6, 1901.

No. 138.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October, 28th, 190

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatches concerning the condition of affairs, social and otherwise, in South China I have the honor to report as follows:

The clan fights in many parts of the Province of Kwangtung, which thousands of human lives have been lost, have been found almost as a general rule to have been due to religious quarrels between the natives, and it is to that end, that the enclosed "Regulations" were drawn. The brief introduction to the Regulations tells concisely how and why it was that I prepared them. I feel that they will have a wholesome effect and will be the cause of saving many human lives, and of bringing about more harmonious relations between the Missionaries of all denominations, their ^{assistants} and their converts. H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Kwangs, assures me that they will be a valuable factor in aiding local officials in their efforts to maintain law and order, as well as to protect and safeguard the lives and interests of our nationals and their converts. I am happy to be able to add that the American, British and French Missionaries, who are directly and personally interested in the said "Regulations" commend them. I earnestly hope that they will meet with your cordial approval. I should add that the Chinese visitor made a mistake in his printed date on the heading of the "Regulations". The copies which I herewith transmit are among the first

run off his presses and were only received by me within the past hour.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul.

^y
Enclosure:

6 printed Regulations.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA, October, 14th 1901.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

As the result of several conferences between H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, His Honor Charles Hardouin, Consul of France, and myself, I was requested to prepare a series of suggestions, which should thereafter be adopted as regulations for the guidance of the American and French Missionaries, their assistants and their converts in the Two Kwangs. In accordance therewith I presented the desired suggestions, subsequently, to Monsieur Hardouin with the request that he would hand them to Bishop Merel for perusal and approval. He did so and after the necessary delay of about two weeks returned them to me stating that they met with his and Bishop Merel's approval. I also held a consultation with my good friend, Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and he cordially approved and endorsed them, as also did, subsequently, the Rev. A. A. Fulton, of the American Presbyterian Mission. They were, in turn transmitted to H. E. Tao Mu who sent me a despatch commending them unreservedly and stating that he would embody them in a proclamation which he is about to publish throughout the Two Kwangs. Having received such approvals and endorsements I therefore issue them as

Regulations for the Guidance and Governance of our Missionaries, their Assistants, and their Converts throughout the Two Kwangs.

Monsieur Charles Hardouin, the Consul of France, will issue the same regulations, Verbatim et literatim, for the guidance, etc. of his Nationals, their Assistants, and their Converts. These are the

REGULATIONS.

Animated by an earnest desire that our respective Missionaries and their converts should live together in Christian unity, thus exhibiting by their conduct and mode of life the truths and precepts of Christianity we Commend the following for their guidance:

No interference under any pretext in cases that are purely Chinese.

Catechists and teachers shall avoid all occasions of quarrel between themselves their converts and the members of other religious beliefs. If difficulties arise they should be promptly referred to the elders and gentries for pacific and amicable settlement. Should that reference fail in obtaining

justice the parties directly interested shall then appeal to the Magistrate of the District and bring before him all the true facts involved. Should the said Magistrate be unjust or unfair in his decisions a full and dispassionately detailed report of the entire case and of the matters at issue shall be presented to the respective missionaries of the disputing converts for a thorough, impartial and exhaustive investigation, following which the said missionaries shall meet in friendly conference and do their utmost to settle the matters in dispute fairly and amicably. If, however, the quarrel or dispute is not caused by or does not arise from the differing religious convictions of the parties concerned the said missionaries shall refuse to interfere in all such cases and shall continue firm and steadfast in said refusal. Every possible effort, consistent with the right, shall be made by the missionaries and their assistants to uphold Chinese justice.

Catechists and teachers guilty of concerning themselves with the quarrels and disputes of their respective converts, or pupils, or with the quarrels and disputes of other parties, heathens or Christians, shall be promptly and severely disciplined by their respective missionaries. A complaint from one missionary to another about the misconduct of any said catechists, or teachers shall be courteously received and impartially investigated.

Clan fights, no matter on what pretence or plea must be stopped and their recurrence avoided by all means within the power of the missionaries and their converts. Converts who disregard the admonitions and subsequent strict orders of their missionaries to avoid participation, active or passive, in such clan fights are deserving of punishment and shall be severely disciplined by their respective missionaries. Such unruly converts bring Christianity into disrepute and are, besides, dangerous members of any religious mission.

Cases of genuine religious persecution should primarily be brought to the attention of the district Magistrates and other local officials by the missionaries themselves, care being taken that the complaints can be substantiated by responsible witnesses. Each complaint should also be narrated in a manner and form that is alike courteous to the official addressed, and easily understood by him. If the Magistrate decides the case unjustly or refuses to investigate the complaint in a proper manner the case shall then be referred to the Consul, the petition in said case reciting all of the facts concerned therein.

The Consul will not take up any case which has had its origin previous to the reception into the Mission of the person or alleged convert concerned. This regulation is directly aimed at all persons who become converts through improper motives.

H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has justly complained that robbers, murderers, and other malefactors for the purpose of escaping the penalty of their crimes are in the habit of posting up a notice on the doors of their dwelling declaring that said dwellings are chapels, churches, or Mission stations.

It is the duty of the pastors and missionaries to prevent, so far as practicable, such manifest improprieties. To prevent their recurrence it is suggested that plain and emphatic statements in condemnation thereof be made by the pastors and missionaries to their respective congregations.

It is further suggested that all such cases of attempted imposture shall be promptly reported to the local authorities and to the American Consul, so that the impudent and unprincipled perpetrators can be promptly arrested and punished according to their deserts.

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul.

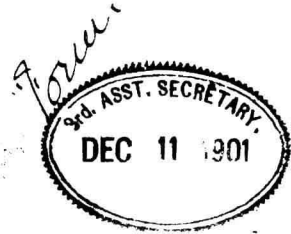
No. 139.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 29th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

reporting receipt of a communication
from Rev. Andrew Brattle, of the American
Presbyterian Mission.



No. 129

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, October 29th, 1901.

Honorable David I. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 115
concerning the crisis in China I have the honor
to report as follows:

I have received the following grati-
fying communication from the Rev. Andrew
Beattie, D. D., Ph. D.:

"Canton, Oct. 26th, 1901.

Hon. R. Mc. McCade
U. S. Consul
Canton.

Dear Consul McCade:

The following resolution
was adopted by the American Presbyterian
Mission at its Annual Meeting, Oct. 12th:

That, whereas when the mission met
in November, 1900 claims for compensation
for the destruction of mission property and
for the property of native Christians had been

filled in the United States Consulate to the amount of upwards of \$ 50,000, and

Whereas the members of the mission without exception were very sceptical regarding the payment of any indemnity by the Chinese, and

Whereas at our Annual Meeting this year, Oct. 10th, 12th every claim has been settled and the amount of the claims fully paid,

Resolved that the mission express its sense of obligation to W. F. Consul McNamee, who has been instrumental in securing from the Chinese officials the full compensation claimed for the destruction of property.

During the settlement of these claims, and throughout a very trying period Consul McNamee has shown marked ability, and great prudence in his official relations with the Chinese, while his firmness and kindness, combined with a strong love of justice, have won for him a decided influence with the Chinese officials.

We, as a mission, desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable

services rendered to the mission during the past
year by Consul McCallade, who has spared
himself no small labor in order to secure to
the mission the privileges granted by treaty.

(Signed) Andrew Deallie
Secretary, A. P. Mission."

Respectfully submitted
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

*Forward enclosure. Acknowledged
& inform Consul of Dept.*

No. 140.

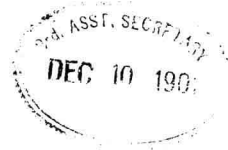
Action H. N. D. C.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 29th, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



RECEIVED
1902
Commerce.

Subject:

re Silk association of America.

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing reply to a communication
received.*



Forwarded 1/2/02.

No. 140

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 29th, 1901.

Honorable

David I. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose my acknowledgement of the receipt of a communication and package of 25 annual reports of the Silk Association of America, and to ask you to forward said acknowledgement to Franklin Allen, Secretary, through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

Very obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wadg.
U. S. Consul.

~~1901~~ 1901

No. 141.

CONSULAR BUREAU, *Acknowledge, and*
including Consul's action & Mr. Langhorne's rel.
BUREAU OF *under report.*
FOREIGN COMMERCE. *N.H.D.E.*

Consulate of the United States,

Swatow, China, Oct. 30th, 1901.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade.*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Commercial & other conditions in Swatow,

Abstract of Contents.

Report from Viceconsul Langhorne.

No. 141.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 30th. , 1901 .

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Considerably over three months ago I instructed Mr. M. M. Langhorne, U. S. Vice-Consul, and U. S. Marshal, in this Consular District, to visit Swatow and, after making an exhaustive investigation of its commercial, social and other conditions to prepare such a report thereon as would, in its results, benefit our nationals at home as well as in China.

At my request Commander Drake, of the U. S. S. Monterey, then stationed at Canton, courteously detailed Ensign Woods of that war-ship to accompany Mr. Langhorne, for the purpose of preparing a full and thorough report on Swatow's physical and other conditions. I forwarded Ensign Woods' report to you, dated Aug. 17th. 1901, on Sept. 11th. 1901.

I have just received Mr. Langhorne's report, which is voluminous, and in the preparation of which considerable assistance was kindly given by the American Missionaries in Swatow, as well as by Mr. Bradley and other merchants in that flourishing section of Kwangtung. Mr. Langhorne's figures of Swatow's exports and imports are accurate, inasmuch as they are copied from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' Reports for 1900, a summary of which I forwarded to the State Department on July 23rd. 1901.

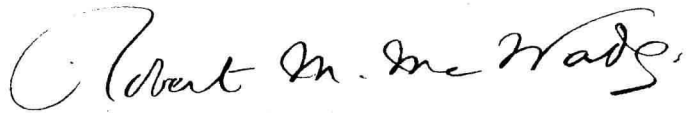
Although considerable time was spent in the investigation and preparation of this report I feel that in many respects

it will be a valuable addition to the commercial literature of the Department, and may be of material assistance in developing American trade in Swatow and its vicinity. It was for that purpose and solely with that object in view that I detailed or assigned him to make the trip. My letters of instruction thereon speak for themselves.

I earnestly trust that my action will meet with your cordial approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

U. S. Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China. Est., 24th. 1901.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul,

Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report of my visit to Swatow, according to the instructions in your letter to me of July 19th. 1901.

Canton, July 19th. 1901.

Hon. M.M. Langhorne,

U. S. Vice Consul, and U. S. Marshal.

Esteemed Sir:

In accordance with previous instructions you will leave Canton on Saturday, July 20th. 1901, and proceed to Swatow direct via Hong Kong. You will be accompanied by Ensign E. C. Woods, of the U.S.S. Monterey, who has already received detailed instructions from Captain Drake, his Commanding officer, concerning the special matters in which he is to prepare and present a report.

In carrying out my instructions you will please be diligent, painstaking and industrious, avoiding undue haste in pursuing your inquiries, and remembering that haste and incompleteness go hand in hand and combine to prevent a full and satisfactory report on important subjects like those which have been confided to you, and which require exhaustive investigation.

My letter to Captain Drake, bearing date of July 13th. 1901, contains the nature and scope of your investigations in the Swatow District, and concerning which I expect you to prepare

such a report as will be of material help in establishing permanent and remunerative commercial relations between the natives and our nationals at home and abroad. I enclose herewith a copy of the said letter to Captain Drake.

As your mission is eminently a peaceful one you will please carefully avoid giving offence to the natives, officials or otherwise, and at the same time do your utmost to cultivate friendly relations with them. As Ensign Woods will pay special attention to the physical conditions that obtain in that section you, on your part, will do well to confine yourself largely to existing social, industrial, and commercial conditions. The agricultural and other products will also require your consideration, as will also the current prices of all merchandise and other articles that enter into human use and consumption, and in which there is a possibility of American enterprise finding safe and profitable investment.

Our Missionaries are doing a great and noble work throughout this District. Living as they do among the people and speaking their language that will prove of valuable assistance to you. I know several of them personally and can safely say that ^{they} will gladly give you all the aid in their power. Call therefore on them on your arrival at each city, town, village and station, whether on the coast or in the interior. At the same time keep yourself in touch with me either by wire or letter, or both. But do not waste time in correspondence if time is an object or if there is no real necessity for such correspondence.

I have communicated with H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kiangs, both personally and by letter concerning this, your

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official tour of investigation and have requested him to instruct his subordinate and other officials to co-operate with you, so far as practicable and to extend to you all proper and necessary courtesies. He has assured me that he will do so.

Be sure to ascertain what American exports will be suitable for trade, the native banks (and their capital) to which reference can be made as to the financial responsibility of the native merchants, and the foreign banks through whom their exchanges are made and drafts issued.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed.

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

Copy of letter to Captain Drake, commanding U.S.S. Monterey.

Canton, China. July 13th 1901.

Captain Drake.

U. S. S. Monterey,

Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

I am about to send the Hon. M. M. Langhorne, our U. S. Vice Consul on a visit of investigation and inspection of the Swatow District. It is an important mission. If you will kindly detail one of your younger officers to accompany him it will be for the good of our service, commercially and otherwise, and I will greatly appreciate the courtesy.

Your junior officer could thus have a splendid opportunity of making observations and a subsequent report thereon that would undoubtedly be of value in many obvious ways.

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There are many flourishing cities and towns, with large population, in the District of Swatow where the American flag has never been seen and where it is most desirable for us to establish commercial relations. To enable us to do so a fairly accurate knowledge of the industrial, social and physical conditions of this extensive region is really necessary. We should also know all about the varying depths of its numerous rivers and creeks, the difficulties to be met and overcome in navigating them, the sort of trading vessels - with an idea of their draught and capacity- to be used in reaching its different ports, and the best places for entry along the sea-coast for trading purposes, giving the depths at high and low tides, obstacles, etc.

Whilst carefully noting the physical conditions exhaustive inquiries should be made of its manufactures^Q and other products in which a profitable trade could be done by our Nationals here and in the United States. Minute attention should also be given to American exports that would most readily find there a permanent market and bring remunerative returns.

I am, Esteemed Sir:

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

* * * * *

Accompanied by Ensign E. C. Woods, of the U. S. S. Monterey, I left Canton on July 20th. 1901, for Hong Kong, where we took the first boat for Swatow on the 23d., arriving in Swatow on July 24th.

CLAN FIGHTS.

A most serious and alarming feature of the social condition of this District is the ever prevailing civil strife known as Clan Fights. They are increasing and enlarging in a dangerous degree and unless determined and sufficiently powerful means are brought to bear to stop them, the country will soon be on the verge of ruin.

These fights begin over the smallest and most insignificant disputes that arise between the members of different villages or Clans, and when once started the friends and townsmen of the disputants take part and the feud grows and spreads like wild fire untill the whole neighborhood and entire Clans are involved in bloody strife, burning houses and crops, cutting the unripe grain, destroying the irrigating dikes, and in some cases wiping out entire villages leaving the people in a state of desolation, poverty and distress from which it takes them years to recover.

The Clans are formed by kinsman of the same sur name who hold a great deal of land in common and have their Ancestral Halls or Temples together. Some of the families are very old and their descendants so numerous that they occupy several villages and own all the surrounding land. If when a fight arises there are persons who own property in the villages or peaceful citizens who do not wish to join the fighters, these persons, whether they belong to the Clans or not, are forced to subscribe money to keep up the fights.

These fights are very expensive, and to carry them on the village Elders appropriate the funds arising from the rental of ancestral lands and other sources, for the purchase of arms and

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munition and hiring professional fighters from other sections. When these funds are exhausted the crops are levied upon and the inhabitants taxed for more money to carry on the war. In many cases, not only the crops, but more than the value of the lands they own are spent in keeping up the combat, for if one side is conquered after a long fight the indemnity demanded by the victorious Clan would deprive them of their all.

A few years ago these fights were not of a serious character. If there was 'trouble on' the combatants would wait until after the crops were harvested to begin hostilities. Then after much ceremony and display of flags and colors, a desultory firing at long range would begin. They could only fight in fair weather as their guns were of flint or match lock, their powder was of such an inferior quality that they could scarcely inflict a wound at a range greater than 50 yards. This was rather an innocent amusement, which the noncombatants together with the women and children would watch from a hill side near by or from house tops that commanded a good view. But few persons were killed and but little harm done.

Now the Clan fights are of a much more alarming nature, better arms are being used, their organization is stronger, and the army of professional fighters and cut throats is increasing, and their battles are waged with fierce determination. In some of the fights there are 20 or 30 killed a day on each side, the bodies of their victims, if captured, being cut to pieces and their heads stuck on poles upon the battle field.

The Clans greatly outnumber and have no fear of the Mandarin soldiers of the Prefecture. The local officials appreciate this

and know that with their handful of ill disciplined troops they are powerless to stop the fights. Unless officially notified the Magistrates are not supposed to know of the existence of the fights, even when raging at their doors. The Magistrates make no efforts to stop them, as they are sure of reaping richer harvests in fees when the time for settlement comes.

During the early part of August 1901, the Clan fights were getting so numerous around the District of Swatow that the merchants and residents sent the following petition to the Hon. Dr. Streich, Doyen of the Consular Body of Swatow.

Swatow, August 10th. 1901.

Sir:

We, the merchants and others, interested in the preservation of peace and security in the Port of Swatow and the surrounding country, would respectfully ask you, as Doyen of the Consular Body, to approach H.E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, with a view to getting some effective steps taken to put a stop to the Clan fighting which has been going on for some time past in certain parts of the Nine Kui or Districts of this Prefecture.

The fighting has been worse of late in the Districts of Chao ang, Po Leng, Hui Lai, and Kit Yang. It has also been going on in the Jo Ping District to the North of us, and it now threatens to break out in a feud between the Tang and Ie Clans at Amoy, in the Hai Yang District, which is close to Swatow.

The fighting is interfering most seriously with the trade of this port and District, and in that way it affects the business of the Foreign Merchants and Shipping Firms. It is fur-

then taken advantage of by the rowdies, and by bad characters generally who have nothing to loose, and a spirit of turbulence is abroad, which, if not stopped soon, may result in serious trouble, alike for the foreigners and the peaceful and well disposed Chinese inhabitants.

We deem the matter of sufficient importance to bring it thus before your notice, in the hope that the Consuls may be able to bring pressure on H.E. the Viceroy, and, through the Viceroy, on the local Officials in such a way that they may be induced to take rigorous steps to put a stop to the disturbances.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Signed.

Ivo Streich Esq.

H.I.G.M. Consul, Doyen of the Consular Body.

A generation ago nearly all of the Districts in the Northern part of the Kwangtung Province was in a state of anarchy due to the continuance of Clan fights - there was no business, no commerce, no trading, and life was in constant danger. Native boats were held up at different points on the rivers and robbed by the outlaws, any wealthy person found among the passengers were held for ransome.

This state of affairs was brought to an end by the Chinese Government sending a strong military force under the command of Admiral Fong, a brave and determined man, who was given the power of life and death over the inhabitants of the Districts he was sent to conquer. He ruled with an iron hand, and his

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name soon became a terror to the people. He put to death all prisoners who were known to be leaders among the fighters together with all who were judged guilty of being implicated in piracy and robbery. The effect of this man's rule was such that in a short time peace was established, and commerce and business began to revive.

I am, Esteemed Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. Laughorne

U. S. Vice Consul, and U.S. Marshal.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 142.

December 11/1901.
N. V. D. T.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, October 30th, 1901.

Mr. Robert H. McWade.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Vice Consul Langhorne.

Abstract of Contents.

re-issues of Mr. Langhorne and leave granted
him to visit Japan.



No. 142

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, October 30th, 1901.

Honorable David S. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that, on account of his ill-health, I have taken the liberty of giving Mr. H. H. Langhorne, U. S. Vice-Consul, etc. leave of absence, to proceed to Yokohama, or such other port in Japan, as may be most conducive to his recovery, there to remain for three or four weeks. He is a victim of inflammation, rheumatism and was really so broken down through the effects of this climate that the change to Japan was almost an imperative necessity. I hope that my action will meet with your approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade
U. S. Consul

Noted in Com. Rel. 1901

12/16.01 JH

[Signature]
No. 143.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Dec 16th, 1901.

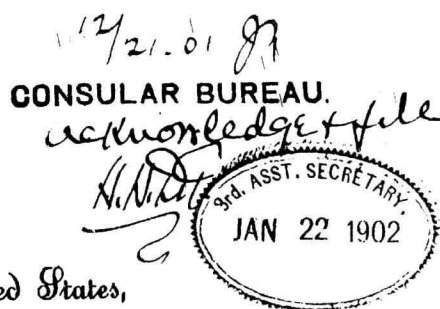
Mr. Robert M. McWade
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Official Report.
(supplementary)

Abstract of Contents.
concerning the Commercial, Social
and other conditions in this Consular
District.



No. 144.



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, December 10th, 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Proclamation denouncing a Magistrate,

Ack by form
Jan 27/02

Abstract of Contents.

Accusations against the Tung Yuen Magistrate
issued by the Students of that District.

No. 1144

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China December 10th, 1901.

Honorable David I. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The following is a translation of a so-called "proclamation" issued by the students of the Tung Chen District denouncing Lam Wing Sun, the Tung Chen Magistrate. It is interesting in view of the fact that the official whom it exposes is one of that corrupt class who are a prolific source of trouble among the natives:

"Accusations against the Tung Chen Magistrate.
He has eaten and sucked the blood of the people for several years. His disposition is cruel, his heart covetous and crafty, wanting money from all. Officials to talk about money is bad, but he makes it a virtue and spites the people even to their house-hold goods. The heaven given disposition is lost, and the people are oppressed. He is a wolf and has no shame, as Wong Lat. All know that he is as the reptile, and bites every

body. Felitious may pile up three feet high, but he will attend to none of them till the money matter is arranged. The gate keeper must settle this. Wherever he goes he has bad women with him. He has five that he calls his wives. All they care for is eating and drinking. Now he has despoiled the people even to their finger nails. This Lan, King Sun, has the heart of a beast and the face of a man. His graduation name is Lan, his fathers name was Chan, but at his death his mother gave him the name Lan. All say he is a bastard and follows not his ancestors. After his graduation he wanted to change his name but the official reproved him. He obtained his degree, then by the favor of the Emperor he became magistrate. He should do right and cover up the former shame. But he oppresses the people, arresting them and accusing them of being robbers, chaining them untill they implicate relatives and friends, by putting them in the stocks, making them kneel on chains, beating their shins, thus punishing those that have money. And thus he has amassed much wealth. Proper official business he will not talk about. He cares

nothing for his good name, nor leave the people.
 If he was a good officer, how could he have gotten
 so much money. Much of this he got, under
 pretence of gathering taxes, always demanding
 more than was lawful. And if it was not paid
 he would arrest the persons. At the examina-
 tions the man that paid the most money got
 the first honors. He did not follow the former
 rule, as \$3 for entering a petition, but must
 have \$30 and then would find out from
 the Gate Keeper how much money the parties
 had. Then he had a new rule, that every body
 that had any business with him must pay
 \$3.60. Li entered a petition against Chenna,
 he gave money and it was settled. It was known
 that Lan was a rich man, he was robbed. The
 Magistrate would not take up the case till
 over \$100 was paid. Wong was robbed and
 some one was killed and the murderer arrested,
 but he paid the Magistrate \$200 and was released.
 A woman was assaulted, she complains to the
 Magistrate, he will not attend to her case, but
 hands her over to one of his soldiers. By name,
 who has his will with her. An inn keeper
 quarrels with a guest about money, the shop

to sealed up. Tan hired a man to work, he run off with Tan's wife, a rebellion was put in, the magistrate forced him to pay \$200, before he would let him go. A woman, whose husband had not been heard of for a long time, wanted to marry again, and put in a petition to his effect, they took every thing she had before they would let her marry again. A woman who was outraged by three men, applied to the magistrate for redress, she was beaten and the men were released on payment of \$500. It matters not what the grievances are, the magistrate will not take up their cases. Tan unlawfully opened a pawn shop, but on payment of \$200, the magistrate did nothing. Lai a robber, was arrested and his guilt proven, but on payment of over \$200 he was released. A man had been dead a long time and his fields had been bought by Tan. It was charged that the former owner had not paid his taxes; so the magistrate took every thing Tan had. Hong a graduate, was accused by Chennag, who paid the magistrate \$100. Hong was degraded and had to pay the magistrate money to be released. Two of the gentry had

a quarrel, one paid the Magistrate \$30 and the other Li was beaten. A man from the Canton prefecture was going along the road with his wife robbers took her from him, he complained to the Magistrate and he was told that the woman was not his wife and was beaten so severely that he died. A very sad case: a blind man was robbed and his wife and three girls carried off, he applied to the Magistrate, but the Magistrate would not do any thing for him. "Three houses by the river destroyed by a tree"; No because of the drought went to repair the water-wheel one man was drowned, the gate-keeper found this out and made him pay over \$200. A case of robbery: a Ka-ying-chow man was robbed by Hoo, the Magistrate was appealed to, Hoo was arrested, but by paying \$200, he was released. Klong Sai La: a graduate hired a man, who stole some things, he wearing his hat went to the Magistrate about it, the Magistrate took off his hat and made him pay \$30. It matters not what the case is if one goes to the Magistrate he will put him in prison till he pays him money. Any prisoner that has money can go home for the new year by paying the Magistrate. Now a graduate

had a case, but, the Magistrate would not attend to it but lay up the petition. The Magistrate greatly oppresses the people, his one aim is to get money to give to his superiors to gain their favor. He cares not for life or death; for any little pretext he will cause a man's death. Two brothers Lan, had a quarrel about a fish pond, the older paid the Magistrate \$100. The younger was imprisoned and had to sell his son to pay the Magistrate before he was released. Guard boats are stationed to receive the taxes, but they insist on the payment of more than is lawful.

A Kung-tung gentry, a case to fill the Magistrate's purse: A Ka-jing-chow man was robbed, the robbers said that Wong one of the gentry had something to do with the robbery but the Ka-jing-chow man cleared Wong, but the Magistrate demanded several hundred dollars of Wong, this he could not pay and killed himself. This is very sad and all from false accusation. One Heo on account of some trouble about a grave went to the Magistrate, he was imprisoned till he paid the Magistrate \$100. Heo was on good terms with Heo's enemy who is very crafty. Lan, Tani and Heng are gentry of very bad reputation, but on the

best of terms with the Magistrate. Whatever case might be presented he would consult with Sun, Ling, Neo and Lan. It mattered not what the case might be he cared not for truth or justice, but the party that paid him best was favored. Neo, A' Ling, Neo, A' Ching, Neo, A' Chan, Neo, A' Jan, Neo, A' Lint and others were robbers, they accused Neo King Jan as being partners with them the Magistrate made him pay three hundred taels before he released him. A case in which Neo Jan Ling killed a man, he was arrested and paid the Magistrate \$1000, he also implicated Neo Hui He and Neo Ling Ching, one of them had to sell his wife to get money to pay the Magistrate before he was released. In other bad cases he forces people to sell their fields for money to pay him before he will release them. The soldiers he sends out to oppress the people even the chickens and dogs fear them. A village Ching by name, where a man was killed the man was arrested and he implicated Ching, K'roong and Neo, these he forced to pay \$300, before he would release them. Even, where he oppresses the people to fill his purse. He put men to death that are not guilty, O Ching

Shun stole his cage and was put to death. A
 graduate, Lu Huan, was accused of not pay-
 ing taxes when he had his tax receipts, he was
 beaten and forced to pay \$200. The magistrate's
 conduct is that of a robber. A rich man was
 forced to pay \$1000, and others are forced to pay
 four and five dollars. He is intimate with
 the disreputable gentility, but with the good he
 will have nothing to do. In all cases he de-
 cides how many blows or how long the imprison-
 ment in proportion to the money paid. He is
 crooked in his dealings: A man has a case, is
 put in prison and dies, Heo Ling Mai, a relative
 is put in prison till he will receive the body
 of his relative, then the case is dismissed. The
 magistrate does not fear men. Two brothers
 Lan, had a quarrel, he imprisoned the
 older because the younger paid him \$200.
 The older was then imprisoned till he
 paid \$200. As evidence of the magis-
 trate's evil doing, all money must be
 paid into two shops, those who pay
 most win the case, those who pay least
 lose the case."

The Tung Chen District is situated about 200 miles to the north of Canton; it has a population of about one million and covers ten miles of territory. The "proclamation" has been brought to the attention of H. E. Tao Men, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, who after an investigation has, strange to say, promoted the guilty magistrate to a larger and more lucrative district.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wade.
 W. F. Conant.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

1721.01 JH

Send forms
H. D. F.



No. 145.

Consulate of the United States

Canton, China, December 17th, 1901.

Mr. Robert H. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Sent Jan 27 '02

Subject:

Application for Passes.

Abstract of Contents.

Applying for 50 passes of Dr. & Co. 114.



No. 145.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Dec 17th, 1901.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request
that 50 forms of Draft, No. 114, be
furnished for use at this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Robert M. Mc Wady
U. S. Consul.

